

# EASTERN WORLD

THE ASIA MONTHLY

Volume XIII Number 9

LONDON

September 1959



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Japan's New Saviours

Hungary's Trade with Asia

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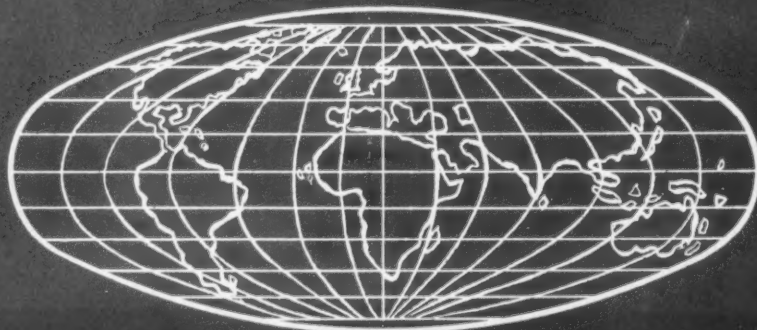
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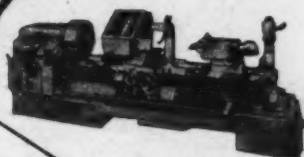
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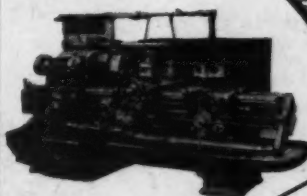
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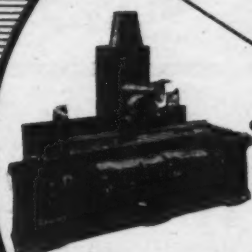
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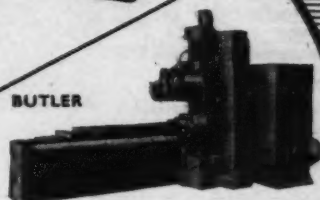
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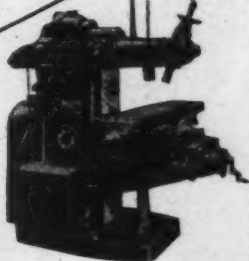
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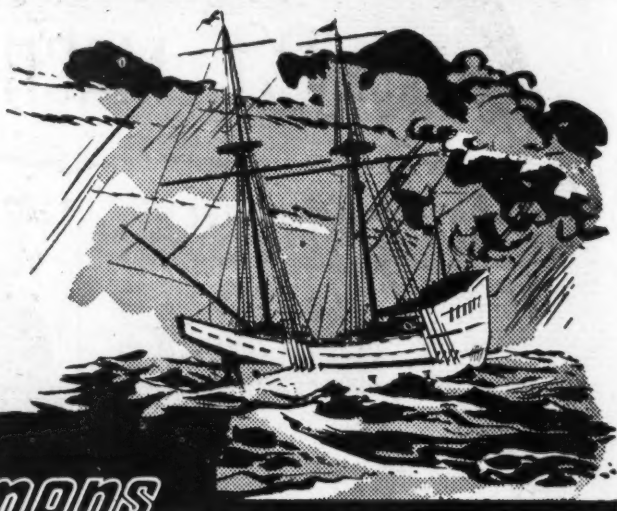
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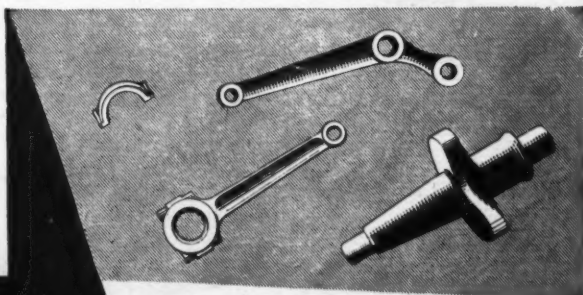
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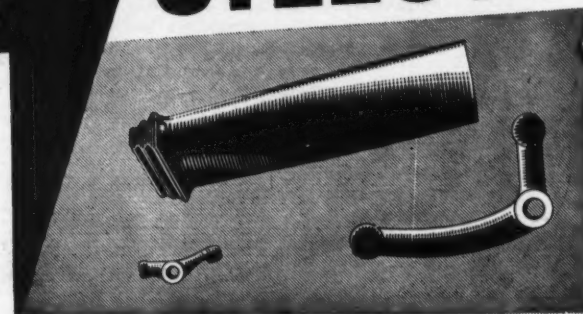
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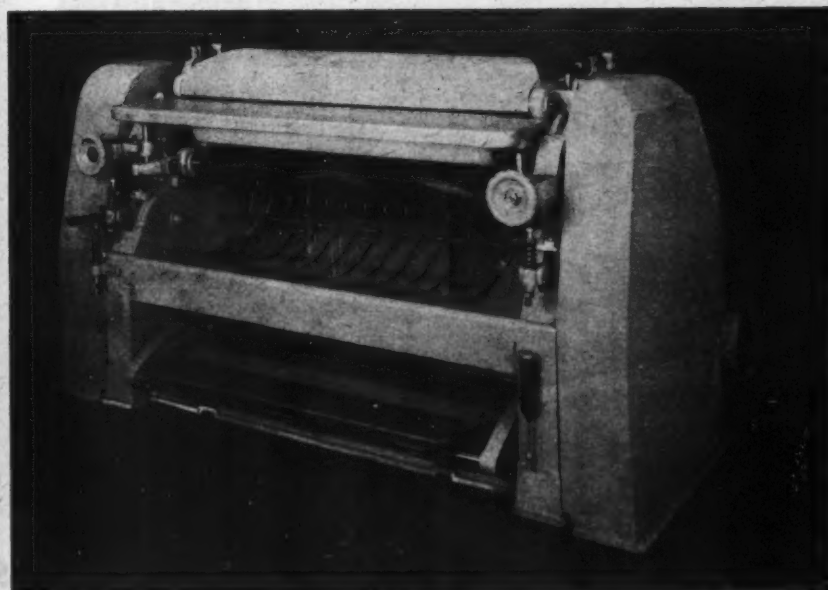




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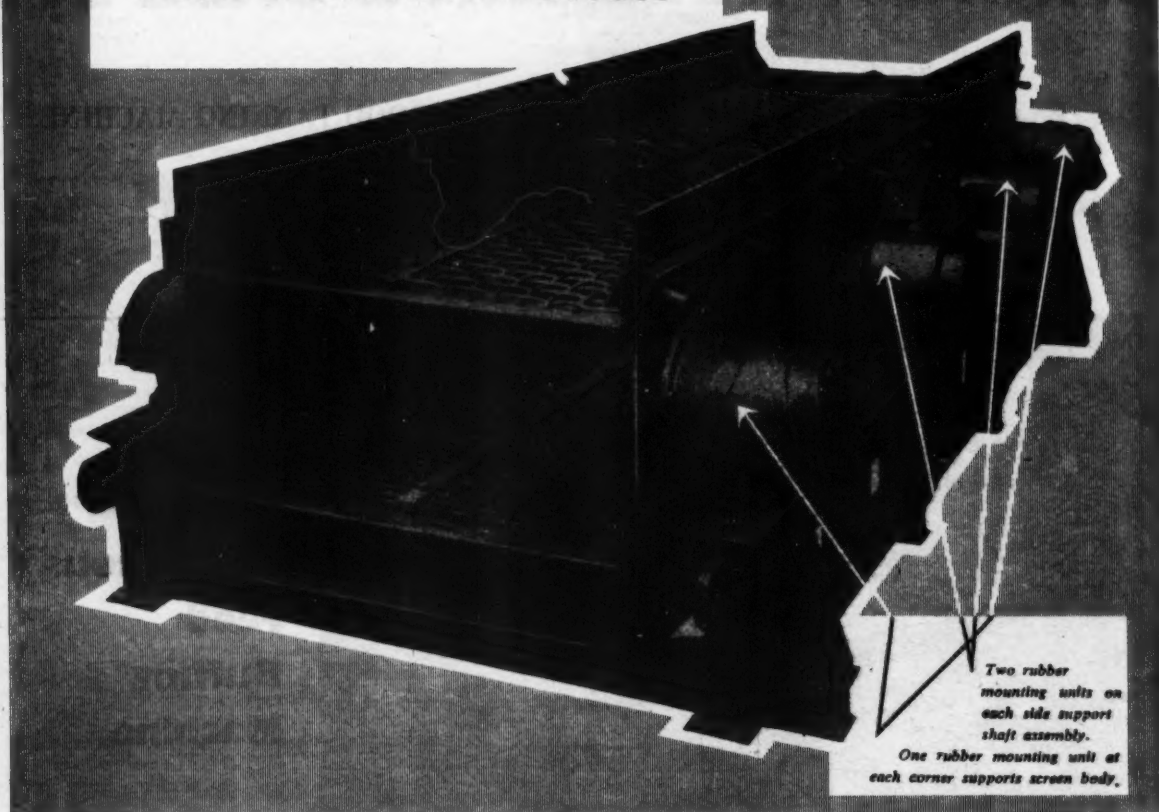
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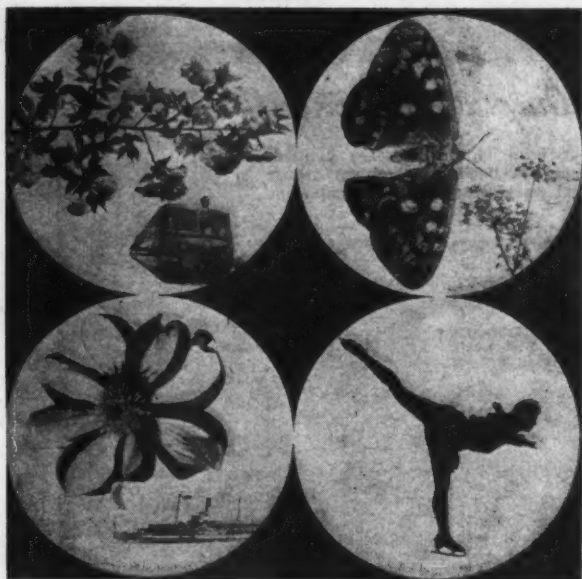
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*The Editor does not hold himself responsible for opinions expressed in signed articles.*

Front Cover Picture: Typical Sindh camel in a Karachi Street.  
 (See article on p. 18)

(Photo: H. C. Taussig)



# EASTERN WORLD

CABLES: TADICO, LONDON

58 Paddington Street, London, W.1

TELEPHONE: WELBECK 7439

Editor-in-Chief:  
H. C. TAUSSIG

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Distribution Manager:  
BRIDGETT M. EVERITT

**SUBSCRIPTIONS:** £1 10s. post free. **AIR MAIL:** Subscriptions taken by air mail to all countries depend on cost of postage added to the basic subscription fee of £1 10s. (Present additional costs: £3 p.a.)

London

September

1959

## Himalayan Dissonance

WHEN two great countries like India and China are at variance, people and areas much farther afield are inevitably also affected. The worsening of relations between the two countries is a transient one over border disputes of no great intrinsic importance, and not a symptom of any deep-seated antagonism between Delhi and Peking. Nehru hopes to settle the difference by friendly negotiation without rancour or material loss for either side. Mao Tse-tung, one hopes, will take the same view. But it is not within the powers of either Mao or Nehru to wipe the slate clean of the exacerbations they have already caused in international affairs.

The Bandung spirit has been undermined and Afro-Asian cohesion loosened. The suspicions of great-power aspirations in China and strains within the Sino-Russian alliance have increased. However soon China and India succeed in settling their dispute, these influences in world politics will remain. No doubt Mr. Nehru's reputation for wise leadership will soar still higher, confounding all those who decry him as an idealist with no understanding of the realities of politics and defence. But it will take India a long time to recover from the setback to her influence among the nations. Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai, too, have suffered a loss of prestige, and the popular belief in their "unflappable" level-headedness will have taken a tumble, however great their successes in industrialising China and gaining the confidence of its national minorities.

No well-wisher of Asia likes the task of apportioning blame between the two sides, but it is necessary, now that a saner attitude seems to be gaining the ascendancy, to re-assess the whole situation. The reciprocal accusations of a frontier violation across the MacMahon line and along the undemarcated border between Ladhak and Tibet have their origin in the Tibet uprising last March. At that time, China objected to the Lok Sabha's even debating what she regarded as her internal affair, and was incensed when Mr. Nehru declared the Lok Sabha had the right to debate anything it pleased.

Nehru's description of the revolt as a national rising, and his doubts about the authenticity of the Dalai Lama's letters to the Chinese general in Lhasa affirming his

loyalty to China, did not help to improve matters. Nor was Peking quite mollified by Nehru's subsequent recognition after he had met the Dalai Lama that the letters were in fact genuine.

China felt the gravest affront from the Indian expressions of sympathy with the Tibetans. To this the Chinese Government and Communist Party responded with literally thousands of organised meetings as well as press comments and radio broadcasts angrily denouncing the "Indian expansionists and imperialists". No distinction was made between the considered statements of the Government of India and the violent anti-Chinese utterances of some of the wilder spirits among the opposition. It is hardly less absurd to accuse China, with her consistent record of peaceful relations with her neighbours, of having become suddenly "expansionist and imperialist". Mr. Nehru himself believes nothing more serious to have happened than that Chinese troops in pursuit of Tibetan rebels entered Indian territory, and that China probably wishes to "show us our place and stop us being uppish".

The circumstances surrounding the flight of the Dalai Lama with his entourage into India were what led to the mutual loss of confidence between India and China. There was no real conflict between the national interests of the two countries. But one wrong step leads to another, with the result that Indian and Chinese troops now confront one another across the frontier.

The Chinese incursion into Subansiri, south of the MacMahon line—which claimed big headlines in the British and American press, even temporarily pushing into second place President Eisenhower's visit to Britain—has not changed the primary need of both India and China to maintain friendly relations with each other. A few frontier incidents cannot wipe out their two thousand years of peace. The abiding force in Sino-Indian relations still remains the co-existence between different social systems, with *panchshila*, the five principles of co-existence, and the Bandung spirit as its definition. This is still the mainstay of Afro-Asian solidarity within and outside the United Nations, and of India's ambition, and that of all Asian countries, to develop their economies and give their

peoples a civilised standard of living. Surely one may hope the Indian and Chinese leaders have the sagacity to know what is to their own advantage.

The quarrel at the height of the frontier dispute between Krishna Menon, the Defence Minister, and General Thimayya, the Chief of Staff, came as manna from heaven to the Praja Socialists, who tried to fuse these separate issues into a single anti-Nehru and anti-Chinese campaign. In the Lok Sabha, the demand of Mr. Kripalani, a Socialist member, for Menon's head was followed at a public meeting in Bombay by a prominent leader of the new Conservative Swatantra Party, Mesani, clamouring for Nehru's resignation. In spite of Nehru's description of the quarrel as "trivial and temperamental", the Right in India still choruses that Menon is no better than a Communist, and therefore unsuitable to head his country's Defence Ministry at a time when China threatens its security. Logically, therefore, Nehru's retention of Menon must be an assurance to China of India's peaceful intentions!

The American and British press allowed themselves to take a very short view of Indian politics, believing war was near if only someone would set a match to the fuse. In fact no Indian, not even among the Opposition, wants war with China. The coincidence of the Pakistan President Ayub Khan's meeting with Nehru at this juncture, on the very day when Nehru spoke in Parliament on the Menon-Thimayya misalliance, gave rise to some fallacious

arguments. The military regime in Karachi has been seeking for some time to resolve its differences with India, as well as to tidy up its internal affairs. A measure of its success is the progress made by the World Bank in mediating in the Canal Waters dispute. This gradual relaxation in Indo-Pakistani strains has its own momentum, and political observers should hesitate to put irrelevancies in its place.

Western zealots have tended to overplay their hand. The Right in India, however anxious to put the clock back in its own sectional interests, has taken warning. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, leader of the Swatantra Party, has issued a statement saying, among other things: "The western powers, particularly America, are anxious to rouse the people to a state of alarm about China. We ought not to be led by the political strategy of the West into greater dependence on her favour."

Meanwhile China's actions do not go entirely unchallenged even within the Communist bloc. Not one of the Communist Governments, nor even a Communist Party anywhere, has unequivocally taken up China's case against India. China remains a world power, whether or not the United Nations are permitted to recognise the fact, and cannot forgo her responsibilities in world affairs. Mr. Khrushchev's decision to go to Peking immediately after his visit to America is a useful reminder. It seems unlikely that China will delay much longer to review her attitude towards India.

## Comment

### The Proper View of Laos

**T**HE arrival of the United Nations mission in Laos has not lessened the dangers. That the United States acted with more sense in the United Nations than in their general policy towards Laos is to be welcomed. For the United Nations to have backed a proposal of armed intervention in Laos would have been disastrous. Mercifully the question was not put. Newspaper correspondents on the spot, and other observers in the region have yet to be convinced that the Pathet Lao units are receiving massive armed support from North Viet Nam, and every inflammatory statement from Vientiane, and such details of the situation as have a mark of reliability, positively scream the word "caution" to those who are only too ready and willing to find an excuse for "saving the free world."

It is doubtful whether the United Nations Mission will be able to achieve much, even if they spend a good length of time in the forward northern areas, for it has become clear that the Laotian Army is only very sporadically in close touch with its enemy. And to establish, in the confused situation of jungle warfare, who is a Viet Minh soldier, or a Pathet Lao guerrilla who fought and trained in the Indo-Chinese war with the Viet Minh six

years ago, or who is a Laos irregular recruit to the Pathet Lao cause, is a task which a highly trained body of observers would find difficult. The Mission's terms of reference is to find out the degree, if any, of physical support being given by the Viet Minh. If the member states of the United Nations wanted a proper picture of the cause of Laos's troubles, it could only be done by a full investigation of how widespread is discontent with the present regime. This would, inevitably, be infringing the sovereignty of the Laotian Government, but so vital is this question to the cause of the present situation in Laos that armed intervention should not even be considered without some attempt to investigate whether the "free world" would be intervening to keep in power a regime that the majority of the Laotian people do not want.

After the settlement was reached between the Laotian Government and the Pathet Lao, which the National Assembly endorsed, 21 Assembly seats came up for election. The Pathet Lao, through its political organisation, the Neo Lao Haksat, won 13 of them, showing that it had support even outside of the two northern provinces where it had been in control since before the 1954 Geneva Conference, and where it was only to be expected that its support was strong. It was the revelation of this support that led to moves by anti-Communist groups inside and outside of the Assembly to reject the terms of the settlement and clamp down on the Neo Lao Haksat



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by arresting its leaders. It became clear that if the remaining 31 seats of the 52-man Assembly were put up for election, as envisaged by the terms of the 1954 Geneva Conference, the Haksat would probably emerge as the strongest party. It is difficult to imagine that the support for the Haksat Party, or sympathy for the Pathet Lao, has disappeared just because the leaders have been put under arrest. Indeed, it appears that the Pathet-led rebellion in the north is collecting a large part of its strength from the villages. This is a situation which the United Nations Mission is not competent to assess, but which the supervisory commission of the Geneva Conference with its knowledge and experience of Laotian affairs, would have been able more accurately to judge. This is, of course, why the Sananikone Government has so steadfastly refused to have the supervisory commission back again.

In the struggle for the allegiance of Laos, China and North Viet Nam think it just as legitimate to apply pressure through propaganda, moral support, and probably through supplies, as the Americans do in providing massive financial and material support for the Laotian Government. In this cold war battle-ground the people of

Laos are denied their own choice of leadership, which the British and Russian chairmen at Geneva in 1954 agreed they should have. The danger that exists in Laos at the present time is less from the fighting in the northern areas than from what action the United States might initiate in the event of a collapse of the Sananikone Government. This possibility is not at all remote. Certain elements of a neutralist, non-Communist, complexion, but who would not be averse to forming some kind of coalition with the Pathet Lao, are becoming increasingly restive at the Government's almost sychophantic attachment to the United States. The fantastic extent of bribery and corruption by the ruling circles in Laos could not have gone unnoticed by the moderate groups, especially since the Americans themselves, through a Congressional inquiry in the US, have revealed how appallingly aid funds to Laos were misused.

The British Government cannot be unaware of the true facts surrounding the Laotian Government's appeal for intervention, for their attitude of caution has not changed since Sir Robert Scott, British Commissioner in South-East Asia, reported on what he had found during his visit to Vientiane recently. There is no doubt that enormous pressure of one sort or another is being put on Laos by the Communist countries on her borders, and whether it reflects with success inside Laos very largely depends on the internal situation. The present ruling set-up in Vientiane is suspect, to say the least, and the utmost vigilance is necessary by the people and the politicians in the democratic world to see that ideological posture, do not lead to such a misreading of the true state of affairs in Laos as to make intervention appear justified.

## Foggy Bottom Diplomacy

AN increasing number of Americans have come to feel that the influence of Mr. Allen Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, is not good for American relations with other countries. Sharing his departed brother's political obsessions, he continues, from his headquarters in the district of Washington euphoniouly named Foggy Bottom, to propound the Dulles foreign policy and philosophy in his weekly briefings to the National Security Council, the highest policy-making authority of the US. Immune from the scrutiny of the Congressional watch-dogs, answerable only to the President and National Security Council, Allen Dulles directs his vast organisation for the purposes of "espionage and undercover political intrigue on a global basis" (to quote one of his admirers Harry Howe Ransom, who even wrote a book about it). When after the war the intelligence service was reorganised, it was charged with the additional task of installing the "American Age" on earth. It is in pursuit of this mission that Allen Dulles has declared his belief that it would be foolish not to encourage counter-revolution in the Communist countries.

But apart from the State Department's separate Bureau of Intelligence and Research with its own resources to keep itself informed, Foggy Bottom also keeps an eye on the "reliability" of the foreign service officials themselves. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee recently considered a "very serious charge" made by an



ex-officer of the State Department that diplomats have been reprimanded and even penalised for sending in reports and recommendations whose factual impartiality was unpalatable to some of the high-ups of the Department. American experts in foreign affairs are disturbed by this mixture of intense prejudice and intelligence-service influence in the country's foreign relations.

Senator Fulbright, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, recently disclosed that though the State Department has barred American Ambassadors on the active list from giving evidence before the Committee, many retired diplomats, under a guarantee of anonymity, have strongly repudiated many of the policies they had to execute while still in the service.

Some of these retired officials calls for a totally revised policy for the Far East. They see grave danger in that area, and even those who do not go so far as to suggest recognition of the Chinese Communist regime consider that the degree of support given to Chiang Kai-shek and Syngman Rhee should be drastically reduced. One of them said that "our non-recognition of Communist China, based on moral considerations, is in the last analysis a self-denial of opportunities to progress in that area". In the continuous study of the American position in world affairs, the Committee found that unless the Administration seizes the initiative in its relations with other powers, especially in Asia, the United States may suffer continuing and increasing reverses.

This is in line with the views expressed by Lippmann, Kennan and other independent political observers, and marks the undeniable change that since the death of John Foster Dulles has become apparent in American thinking on foreign relations. So far, however, there is no evidence that anyone has made a serious effort to solve the problem of what to do with Allen Dulles and his CIA. So long as the Congress is barred from even inquiring into the affairs of Foggy Bottom, whatever its rights to criticise the State Department itself, US foreign policy would seem to be governed by the secret police. Not till the President himself and the National Security Council are converted to the need for a change in the policy and directorship of the CIA can the State Department become sufficiently daring to think and act on new policies.

## Asia Backs Eisenhower

**P**RESIDENT Eisenhower has risen in favour with the Asian public and governments for the initiative he showed in arranging the coming exchange visits with Mr. Khrushchev. Notwithstanding the obstreperousness of Syngman Rhee, Chiang Kai-shek and their like, the countries of East and South-East Asia are vitally interested in a relaxation of the cold war. Most of the independent Asian countries take the view that the East-West struggle has already taken on the character of economic, rather than military competition, and the sooner the cold war is dissolved, the better for everyone. The uncommitted countries hope to benefit by capital and technical assistance from the great industrial powers, once they have shaken off the burden and stresses of war-like preparations.

Those Asian governments that batten on American military aid and rely on American support to keep themselves in power are, of course, just as unhappy as some on the continent of Europe. It is part of the irony of the situation that these sworn allies of the US should be the least happy at Eisenhower's current moves, but should without exception be taking it out of Britain. Like France and West Germany, they blame Britain for all the changes now becoming apparent in American policy.

To some western analysts, the fact that Syngman Rhee is displeased with Washington seemed to postulate the analogy that China felt the same about Moscow. But what China chiefly wants from Russia is economic aid, which she can expect more of if Russia needs to spend less on defence. It is possible to argue that Peking can hardly welcome being left outside when the world seems on the point of taking a new road in power relations. But however strong this feeling may be, it cannot be so overwhelming that it will be allowed to wreck the peace which China wants as much as Russia.

Mr. Nehru, as on so many other occasions, voiced Asia's true sentiments when he congratulated both Eisenhower and Khrushchev for their projected meeting, and hoped great things would issue from them.

## Draper's Design

**T**HE Draper Committee, appointed by President Eisenhower last December to study the United States Military Assistance Programme, has made its final report in which it recommends higher budgetary appropriations for arms aid. This was a not unexpected outcome, since the Committee was made up largely of military men and industrialists. There are still only very few Americans in positions of high influence who would venture to propose economic measures free of military considerations, and none of these was a member of the Committee.

President Eisenhower has already accepted the Committee's recommendations and promised to promote the necessary legislation. Yet in view of the recent Congress decision to cut down the economic aid programme from the beginning of the 1960 fiscal year, the prospects of a disarmament agreement and the beginning of an era of East-West negotiation, such a policy of increased military aid seems highly anomalous. It is probably some American idea of re-insurance to keep the factories going if such negotiations lead to reduced arms production.

In the nine months the President's Committee has been sitting, it produced four impressive-looking reports. But none of them had anything to say that has not already been many times repeated in previous Congressional committees or by the Pentagon or the State Department. The pity of it is that this Committee, which enjoys the President's personal confidence, could, if it wished, have brought its final recommendation more into line with the latest developments in foreign policy. In inviting Khrushchev to visit the United States, Eisenhower has undeniably moved a step forward, but his agreement to ask for more money for military aid, takes him, to borrow one of Lenin's phrases, two steps back.

# CHINA AND INDIAN POLICY

By Balraj Puri

**N**OTWITHSTANDING severe strain on Indo-Chinese relations due to Tibet, India would not like her connections with the rest of the Communist bloc adversely affected. For India it is not a question of the Cold War but that of dealing with a powerful neighbour, and Mr. Nehru is particularly keen to insulate it from broader ideological and international conflicts. He fears that a polarisation of the world on this issue may enable China to rally around her the entire Communist camp, while any shrinkage in the non-committed area may reduce his own effectiveness. Mr. Nehru's game is obviously subtle and ambitious.

The Prime Minister recently remarked: "Those who think of world politics as revolving around Communism and anti-Communism have gone astray." In fact one of the basic approaches of India's foreign policy has been to deal with every country not as a member of a bloc but in its own right and to exert her influence in making it less dependent on the bloc.

With this end in view, India's active role in world politics started with a special fraternization with the junior partners of the two power constellations. The Commonwealth link and "Hindi-Chini Bhai Bhai" (Indians and Chinese are brothers) were manifestations of that policy which worked on the hope that if world tension could be reduced to this extent, the hold of the senior partners on their respective groups would be lessened.

## ATTITUDES OF FRIENDSHIP

The genesis of Indo-China friendship could thus be traced to this exigency of Indian policy. China, too, was in need of a friend in Asia and found Indian support very valuable. As a resurgent new nation she found a respectable place in the comity of Asian nations whom Mr. Chou En-lai simply charmed at Bandung into believing the innocent character of the Chinese regime. Any attitude other than of friendship towards Peking was apt to isolate India from that fraternity. Indeed as the *Communist Weekly* put it, India-China friendship became the powerful axis of Afro-Asian solidarity.

However, a rivalry between the most populous democracy and the most populous dictatorship of the world was inevitable. The two different systems were on trial to solve more or less similar problems. They had to prove not only their superiority to their respective people, but they found themselves engaged in a gigantic battle for winning over the minds of the people of the vast un-committed area of South-East Asia. Though neither India nor China made any explicit claims for the leadership of these countries, they inevitably look up to the two giants' experiments to fashion their own affairs. In India, too, there was a tremendous interest in China's "big leap" in industry and agriculture. On Republic Day this year, the *New Age* compared the pedestrian India with China mounted on a flying horse.

Very sizeable minorities of Chinese origin in all South-East Asian countries are an additional advantage to China: India's own northern border is populated by Tibetan stock. For centuries Buddhists of this area have been going to Lhasa to receive training in Buddhism. The Head Lama of Ladakh, Mr. Kaushak Bakula, was educated and trained in Tibet. The irresistible appeal of their spiritual home has not been lost even after it was taken over by the Communists. Mr. Bakula gave testimony to this fact when in a press interview in 1953, he said, "nostalgic longings, for a political union with our Tibetan home are not altogether imperceptible among our people."

Mr. Suhrawardy, then Prime Minister of Pakistan, during his visit to China in 1956, is reported to have told the Chinese Premier that in the event of a free and impartial plebiscite in Kashmir, Hindus would vote for India, Muslims for Pakistan and Buddhists, of course, for Tibet. The lesson of this tempting suggestion was never lost on the Chinese government. In spite of protestations of friendship for India, and unlike the unequivocal support of Russia for India on Kashmir, China remained uncommitted and went on suggesting the solution of the problem within an Asian frame-work where she might possibly have some hand in the final settlement. Large parts of India shown as Chinese territory in the maps officially circulated by that country added to Indian misgivings.

China would not countenance any extension of Indian activity northward. Permission for certain repairs on the Indian office at Gyantse (Tibet) kept on being delayed, and protracted negotiations for the visit of Indian scholars to study Buddhist manuscripts in Tibetan monasteries did not fructify. The Indian Prime Minister was told to cancel his proposed visit to Lhasa two years ago.

India's attitude, particularly in her South-East Asia policies, was influenced by considerations of rivalry with China which had, for some obvious reasons, to be continued in a subtle manner. While "Asianism" was the primary appeal of China, India supplemented it with that of Buddhism. The Buddha was, in fact, claimed to be the greatest Indian ever born on that soil.

## A QUESTION OF INFLUENCE

India paid special attention to countries like Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam, lying on the border of the spheres of influence of India and China. The repeated visits of Indian dignitaries, along with saplings of Buddhist trees or Buddhist relics, followed by return visits of the leaders of these lands, was a bid to contain Chinese influence. It is significant that Indian policy in this region was not inhibited by her general aversion to power blocs. For, she did not hesitate to develop cordial relations with some of the members of SEATO or to be linked with them through the Colombo Plan. It was also not without reason that India's opposition to SEATO became markedly less pronounced and forthright than towards the Baghdad Pact. It may also be recalled that

India tacitly approved the action against Communist terrorists by the British Government in Malaya and did not press for the latter's early independence.

Some position on the norther borders, too, was gradually retrieved by, besides other things, Kaushak Bakula's inclusion in the Kashmir Cabinet, The Dalai Lama's visit to India in 1956 and Indian Prime Minister's visit to Bhutan.

The decisive factor that turned the scales was the clash developing between Communism and Buddhism. India did not make much contribution to precipitate it except in so far as she tried to promote the revivalism of the latter. With its fight against revisionism throughout the Communist domain, it was becoming increasingly difficult for the monolithic Chinese regime to coexist with a religion-political force within her fold.

Tibet has thus not created a new trend in India-China relations, but only marks a stage further, the rivalry that was already growing between the two greatest nations of Asia.

The Tibetan situation has been a blessing in disguise for India. In fact India could not have hoped for a more advantageous opportunity to better her position in comparison. China has been cut down to size throughout Asia and the enormous prestige she built up at Bandung stands damaged at Lhasa. Indeed, as the *New York Wall Street Journal* pointed out, all the money in the United States treasury could not have brought home these lessons and created the anti-Communist sentiments now erupting in Asia. *The Times of Indonesia* has regretted that China is speedily depleting the reservoir of goodwill in Afro-Asia. India's chances of getting more aid from the West are brighter than ever.

There are many in India and abroad who think India has not sufficiently utilised the Tibetan issue. Mr. Nehru's equivocation and moderate tone of his statements have been under fire in the western press, and he has been accused of appeasement to China and weakness for Communism. There is, however, little evidence to assume that much consideration has been given to Peking's sensitivity in the framing of Indian policies. Tibet's only contact with the outside world was the Indian Consul General in Lhasa, and the Indian Foreign Ministry was the first to authenticate and supply news about the revolt to the world, irrespective of the displeasure of the Chinese. Again, the Indian Consul refused to shift his Lhasa office to new premises despite Chinese pressure, and asylum to the Tibetan God-King and to thousands of other Tibetan refugees has not pleased China.

Mr. Nehru has fully associated himself with the "enormous feeling aroused in India". It was not merely a political question for him but a matter of "deep rooted national sentiment". He was emphatic in asserting, against Chinese suggestions, that the Indian Parliament was sovereign enough to discuss Tibet. The high veneration Mr. Nehru expressed for the Dalai Lama, and his reiterations about the autonomy of Tibet which he described as an off-shoot of India, are certainly not likely to placate the Chinese. The three-point policy which India's Prime Minister has laid down with regard to the development in Tibet gives first place to India's national

interest. The second consideration is, of course, friendly relations with neighbouring countries subject to a significant provision about not submitting to any "wrong action". The third factor is to ensure Tibet's autonomy. The concern for Chinese friendship is, thus, certainly not a decisive factor.

But still Mr. Nehru is far from satisfying the frayed tempers on the issue in the country. For, the phrases with which he used to condemn the lapses of the western countries are being recalled and contrasted with the restraint he is observing now. It should be remembered that Mr. Nehru is primarily a nationalist and his interest in anti-Communism is only subordinate to his primary interest. Part of the explanation of his present restraint may, therefore, lie in his anxiety to retain some scope for the restoration of Tibet to its position of a buffer between India and China. He may not perhaps wish China to be provoked into shutting her doors irrevocably.

Another consideration that is likely to be weighing with the Indian Prime Minister is the possible reactions of the neutral nations and the rest of the Communist countries. Already he is receiving tributes for "a reasonable and sober attitude" from the Burmese and Indonesian Press. The USSR, too, has been restrained so far and when the trouble with China was brewing, Mr. Khrushchev said in a message to the Indian Prime Minister: "at present there are considerable possibilities for further development of allround cooperation between India and the Soviet Union".

It may be recalled that when India's relations with America were at their worst, special care was taken to compensate it by more friendly relations with the rest of the western bloc. Criticism of colonialism was softened to appease France and Britain, and East Germany has not been recognised to cultivate the friendship of West Germany. In a similar way while India can afford and has reason to allow her relations to be strained with China, she may like to balance it with a greater cordiality towards the Soviet Union.

Happily, such a policy has a chance of success. India's continued fight for China's rights in and outside the United Nations should receive appreciation from the rest of the Communist countries. Mr. Khrushchev's own alleged difficulties at the hands of the Chinese leadership may enable him to view India's case in a more sympathetic light. If Nehru also went the way of Tito and Nasser, Russian diplomacy would receive a very serious set back. He has, therefore, to be tolerated within limits subject to broader considerations.

Though broad considerations of national interest may not be overlooked by Mr. Nehru in framing his Tibet policy, its practical manifestation is likely to be largely influenced by the attitude of the Russian leaders. For, he can often ignore momentary provocations in his bid to remain a bridge between East and West, even if this bridge is sometimes no more than a tight rope.

This would, incidentally, help Mr. Nehru in dealing with the Indian Communists who are supposed to be under Russian rather than Chinese influence. By seeking an understanding with Soviet Russia, he can avoid a militant turn in their opposition as they are not expected to wreck Indo-Soviet friendship.



# ASIAN SURVEY

## JAPANS NEW SAVIOURS

By Stuart Griffin

(Eastern World Correspondent in Tokyo)

A NEW minor party has appeared in the Upper House of the National Diet, the Soka Gakkai, a pseudo-religious group, with startlingly militaristic outlines, claiming a membership of 1,110,000 families.

Soka Gakkai, which may be paraphrased in English as "The Educational League for the Creation of Spiritual Values", is no laughing matter in a nation where ultranationalism has always played a key role. It has nine adherents in the House of Councillors, three who were elected three years ago and who are thus half-way through their terms of office, and six chosen this past June. Six ran, six won.

Shot up like "bamboo-shoots after the rain" to fill the spiritual vacuum left by Japan's defeat in the Pacific War, it nonetheless hearkens back to prewar days, founded as it was in 1930 by a primary school principal, Tsunesaburo Makiguchi. The sect claims that all other religions but Nichiren Shoshu, (the orthodox teaching of 13th Century Buddhist fisherman-saint Nichiren), are evil, and that thus Nichiren Shoshu should be Japan's national religion. Political strivings, its present-day leaders evidently feel, can bring on religious acceptance and religious power.

Soka Gakkai's success at the June 2 polls makes it the fourth biggest force in the Upper House, after the back-sliding Ryokufukai, the conservative "Green Breeze Society". Styling themselves as "independents", the Soka Gakkai nine are now considering the formation of a new group.

The spectacular success shocked leaders of political parties, from right to left, and mystified political analysts and commentators. Even Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi, a Liberal-Democrat, has paid certain amenities, contributing a message to a house organ of the group and personally attending the funeral of Soka Gakkai's No. 2 man, Josei Toda, when he died on April 20, 1958. The "1,100,000 families" after all translate in this country into between 3.5 and 4.5 million people.

The religion, party—call it what you wish—is of tremendous appeal, apparently, to working-class people, also to middle-aged women, and unhappy, adrift bachelors. A woman candidate—Yasu Kashiwabara—was elected in the Tokyo regional constituency by the highest number of votes in that constituency. More than half of the 470,000 votes she received are believed to have been cast by "floaters", people responsive to the Soka Gakkai's high-pressure campaigning, which drew charges of illegal electioneering. The charge was also made—and nothing was done about it—when the religious organization elected four of 12 candidates to the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly and all of its 75 candidates to the ward assemblies. Mrs.

Kashiwabara also pulled in many votes from the white collar educated class. She has had a long school teaching career.

In terms of political power Soka Gakkai seems to be superior to the Japan Communist Party too, since the latter has only two seats in the Upper House against Soka Gakkai's nine. The CPJ only claims a 40,000 membership, though this number may be wrongfully listed on purpose to allay suspicions in a still predominantly conservative Japan.

The Bible of this militant organization is the Book of Purgation, a work that is very difficult for the unbeliever to comprehend, hodgepodge that it is of Buddhist doctrines, some very fragmentary scientific information, and recollection of the 13th Century fulminations against everything, including evil, of St. Nichiren.

The police broke it up and jailed its leaders in 1943. Leader Makiguchi in fact died in prison, but the other ex-teachers attracted to him kept the movement alive, underground despite the Tokko-tai, the dread secret thought-police. What Soka Gakkai is today it owes to the late Josei Toda, the man whose funeral Premier Kishi saw fit to attend.

Members say they seek three "values": beauty, benefit and good against three "evils" or "antivalues", of ugliness, harm and wickedness. Truth is less important for, says the Book of Purgation, "what is truthful does not necessarily bring one happiness." It is more concerned with poverty, disease, and ill-health and its weekly organ, the eight page *Seikyo Shimbum*, features in almost every issue a story of near-miraculous cure of success achieved by some Soka Gakkai member.

The organization's secret of success lies chiefly with its militant method of proselytizing, and here the keyword is *shakubuku*, i.e. to break and subdue (evil) to

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clear the path for the right teaching of Buddha. All other religions are not only wrong, they are evil. They must be not just exposed, but destroyed.

One of the obligations of a new convert is that he or she must acquire three new converts. There is a strong military colour to Soka Gakkai's organization: 15 families make up a squad, six squads a company, 10 companies a local district, and 30 such districts a regional chapter directly responsible to Tokyo headquarters. There are five such regional chapters. The faith is propagated by frequent squad level meetings wherein problems are discussed and solutions rendered. Josei Toda lent his talents to militarizing the organization.

The attacks on Soka Gakkai have picked up since June 2, from the left especially. Socialist leaders charge the movement with being "a new form of fascism", one resorting to "unlawful tactics in election campaigns." Liberal-Democrats, while being carefully aloof for the most part, have at least accused the organization of "excessive submarine activities." Soka Gakkai today counter-attacks the politicians just as did St. Nichiren in his century. And each time Soka Gakkai attacks, more votes seem attracted at the polls.

The organization still makes much of a well-known legend, that Nichiren predicted a Mongolian invasion and was sentenced to death by the Hojo Shogunate as an "obnoxious agitator." But a thunderbolt struck his would-be beheader and the impressed Shogun saved the priest's life, and allowed the Nichiren sect to be founded.

Under the new leader, Takashi Koizumi, the militant tone has been somewhat mitigated, after the successful House of Councillors election. These Upper House members are "free to take any political course or action. "We recommended them," says Koizumi, "because we thought them the best available for the nation and they were successful because the nation shared our views."

So far Soka Gakkai has won seats only in the Upper House presumably because its nationwide organization is better suited for campaigning on the national and prefectural constituency basis rather than in the smaller, lower house electoral districts.

The leaders claimed they were above partisan politics and thus eschewed the "involvement" of House of Representatives elections. But political experts know that if the Soka Gakkai seeks political expansion, all it will do is "put on the pressure . . . to purify politics further and save our country." Little money will be spent, as always, but door-to-door campaigns will intensify. Members may again float the Electoral Law but leaders will assure them "Nichiren will protect you; never fear." Members will then work on the superstitious; will tell voters: "Vote for us, campaign for us, for if you don't, you will be visited by misfortune."

What is the ultimate objective of this supposedly religious society that has gone into politics and run up an enviable record of seat-getting? According to Leader Koizumi: "Our sole purpose is to purify this world through the propagation of the teachings of St. Nichiren, to establish Nichiren Shoshu as Japan's national religion and to build a national tabernacle atop sacred Mount Fuji." And he adds significantly: "Twenty years from now we will occupy the majority of the Diet seats."

## Pakistan

### Transfer of Capital

(From our Karachi Correspondent)

Ever since the decision to shift the federal Capital from Karachi was announced in mid-June, speculation and rumour has been rampant here on the possibility of an early transfer of part of the Administration to Rawalpindi where it would stay until the new Capital has been built. Rawalpindi is a small old-world town with big rambling mansions and quiet tree-lined avenues. It is notable chiefly because it is the Headquarters of the Pakistan Army; and now, that is in recent weeks, because of its close proximity to the Potwar Plateau—prospective site of Pakistan's new federal Capital.

Rumour and gossip which frequently pass for informed opinion here, claimed that Karachi was being abandoned because, for various reasons of global strategy, it was to become the Headquarters of SEATO. This was categorically been denied by Government spokesmen. There were others, of course, who underrating the ingenuity and resolution of General Ayub's Government, scouted the possibility of an early transfer of the Administration not only because of the incalculable problems it involved but because of financial stringency which would act as a prohibitive bar on an early attempt to construct a new Capital whose total cost, it was first announced by the Federal Capital Commission, would be in the region of Rs. 2,000 million but which figure was subsequently scaled down to Rs. 1,000 million and which most recent estimates, made by a Greek architect, now place at the more reasonable and modest figure of Rs. 500 million.

The Government announced the impending transfer of part of the Administration to Rawalpindi in a series of dramatic announcements, some of them confusing and conflicting. In the first wave of the phasing out operation "1,100 functionaries of the Government, including Ministers, officers and other employees, would be transferred from Karachi". By October 7, that is the first anniversary of the new régime, the Cabinet and the Government, it was announced, would be functioning from Rawalpindi. The speed with which the new régime has made up its mind to abandon Karachi is evidently dictated by urgent considerations of which the most important, it is claimed, is the necessity to make irrevocable the decision to move the federal Capital from Karachi to the Potwar Plateau.

No information is available yet on when the rest of the Administration is to follow. According to current press reports work on the new Capital will begin in about six months and that the second phase is unlikely to commence until accommodation is available in the new Capital. But communications being what they are in Pakistan, it is quite likely that with the two units of Administration now separated by something like 800 miles, liaison between them may turn out in practice to be much

more difficult and arduous than hitherto anticipated. If bottle-necks develop because of the over-taxing of the limited means of communications and there is a perceptible slowing-down of the administrative processes, it is not unlikely that the whole Administration may well follow within a year. But the most glaring obstacle against any such precipitate move is the acute shortage of housing and office accommodation in Rawalpindi.

The total number of Central Government employees has variously been computed at between 25 and 40 thousand. The Report of the Federal Capital Commission estimated the population of the new Capital at 300,000. Of this the largest percentage would naturally be made up of Government employees and their families. Obviously a small provincial town of the size of Rawalpindi has a clearly ascertainable limit to the amount of accommodation that can be improvised and it appears that even this limit has been reached in the present extremely limited influx. Although the requisitioning of buildings in Rawalpindi has now come under a Martial Law Regulation, Government have flatly denied any intention of putting up new or temporary structures to supplement the available accommodation. Under the circumstances it is a reasonable inference, though the resourcefulness and ingenuity of the new régime should not be under-estimated, that the bulk of the Administration will not move for at least the next two years. This postulates, of course, that money for the immediate construction of the new Capital will have become available meanwhile, though the source from which such heavy exactions will be made has not yet been divulged beyond a bald

but categorical assertion that there will be no diversion of development funds for this project.

A major headache at the moment of writing is the predicament of the 40 odd embassies and foreign missions presently located at Karachi. It has been announced that a 100 houses have been made available for them 40 miles from Rawalpindi at Murree, Pakistan's popular hill resort 7,000 feet above sea-level and situated amongst most beautiful and picturesque surroundings on a spur of the Himalayas. It is easy to see that despite the blandishments of a better and more invigorating climate there is some reluctance on the part of diplomats to accept the offer in view of the inadequate accommodation and lack of modern amenities available there. The UK High Commission, alone, for example, occupies 48 houses in Karachi apart from some residential accommodation in the local hotels. Other missions, notably the US, India, China and the Soviet Union have equal if not large complements based at Karachi. Their total requirements together with those of the smaller missions has not been calculated but it would obviously require a miniature city of its own.

Another complicating factor is that many of these missions have already made heavy investments in real estate in Karachi. A new US Chancery is rapidly nearing completion and is estimated to have cost about Rs. 600,000. The Indian High Commission has just completed its Chancery at a cost of Rs. 300,000. The UAR, the Soviet Union and China have similarly made large investments in Karachi and it is doubtful if they would be over-enthusiastic about starting all over again in the



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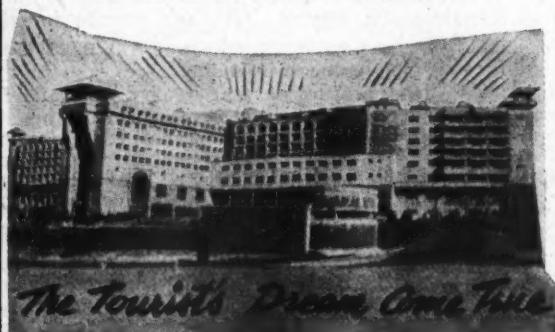
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new Capital. At the moment talks between the Foreign Minister and the heads of foreign missions here appear to have ended somewhat inconclusively although they covered extensive ground on problems arising from the transfer of the Administration. The likelihood however appears to be that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the foreign missions will stay put for the time being or alternatively, that the foreign missions will retain small liaison units at Muree while the bulk of their personnel remains in Karachi until the new Capital is ready to accommodate them. As the Pakistan press points out there are good historical precedents for such a makeshift arrangement.

## Singapore

### The New Government

(From Our Singapore Correspondent)

"If nothing else more catastrophic happens than the loss of allowances . . . Government servants should go down on their bended knees and thank the Gods that their souls have been spared." Thus spoke Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, making his first major speech in the Assembly after becoming Prime Minister of the new self-governing State of Singapore. He was referring to the pay cuts for Government officials. Mr. Lee went on to refer to the English-educated and said that they must see the stark realities of the situation and adapt themselves to the changing conditions in Singapore. The civil service would now be thrown open for competition to all streams of education, English, Chinese, Malay and Tamil, not only to the first as in the past. "I say to the civil servants what is at stake is not just your pay allowances, the principle of collective bargaining and negotiations or your pensions. What is at stake is the survival of the democratic state". Not long afterwards, the government suspended Mr. F. V. Rajendra, Chairman of the Council of Joint Action, who is leading government employees in their opposition to the pay cuts, pending the framing of disciplinary charges against him for alleged gross insubordination in commenting on the Prime Minister's speech in the Assembly.

During the few weeks that the People's Action Party (PAP) Government has been in power, dynamic changes have been made. It is perhaps convenient to refer to them under the following headings: *Civil Service Study Centre*. The Government has approved the establishment of a political study centre for civil servants to help keep the civil servants in "touch with the masses, to understand their attitudes, hopes and aspirations". It is intended that courses will be run on the history of Western and Asian political thought. *Community Centres*. After dispensing with the services of Mr. Sterling S. Winans, American Director of Community Centres, who was attached to the Singapore Government by arrangements made by the Asia Foundation, the Government has announced that the centres will be reorganised. When



the Minister for Labour and Law, Mr. K. M. Byrne (a leading Eurasian member of the PAP) visited the centres recently he commented adversely on the number of American books and pamphlets displayed in them. "We will replace them with books of Malayan content", he said.

**Culture.** "The Government does not believe as the past Government had done that culture is culture imported from the West", said Mr. S. Rajaratnam, Minister for Culture. "The Government hopes to produce Malayan culture". To this end, concerts, dramatic performances, dances, and music of all the main racial groups represented in Singapore are to be produced at several centres in Singapore. The first performance of this kind was given at the Botanical Gardens recently.

**Education.** Several teachers narrowly escaped dismissal for attending "blue" film shows. The rules and regulations relating to the discipline and conduct of teachers and the running of schools are being tightened up. Teachers will have to work harder and longer hours. With effect from September, a six-day week is being introduced in all Government and Government-aided schools in Singapore. Hitherto, these schools have worked a five-day week although Chinese schools have always worked on a six-day week basis. The Ministry of Education has also started to run mass Malay language classes in the evening to promote the study of Malay among the State's predominantly Chinese population.

**Radio Singapore.** Plans are being finalized to "reform" Malay, Tamil and English programmes. The "new look" will place greater emphasis on cultural and educational programmes. Among the many programmes planned are: A 15-minute weekly programme on Malayan art and culture; A weekly series introducing music from different Asian countries; A visit to factories and industries which will form the basis of a live show every month; A 15-minute feature called "Man in the Street" which will describe different communities in Singapore at work and play.

**National Construction Corps.** Mr. Ong Eng Guan, Minister for National Development, asked for volunteers two weeks ago from Government departments to work on Sunday with pick and shovel improving the Nicoll Highway promenade. Last week, another force of more than 13,000 volunteers this time worked for the whole day clearing the site of the former airport at Kallang for a public park and children's playground. Mr. Ong has now announced the formation of a National Construction Corps of 50,000 voluntary workers who will be used on various building projects in Singapore. "In this way", said the Deputy Prime Minister, "we hope to build up a spirit of working together to build a country for ourselves and to foster the spirit of belonging to a nation".

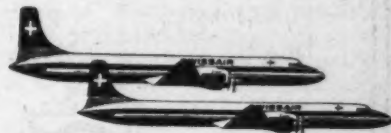
This list will suffice for our purpose. Other important developments in Singapore during the month under review are the sudden closing down of the *Singapore Standard*, a morning newspaper published here for the last nine years. No reason has been given for this step. The only English language newspaper that continues to function in Singapore is the *Straits Times* but its former defiant tone towards the PAP has now undergone a noticeable change. The report of the Prescott Commission of



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Enquiry appointed by the last Government to enquire into the organisation and workings of Nanyang University has recently been published. It is extremely critical of the University and states that it could not "in good conscience" recommend the recognition of the University's degrees. The organisation and administration of the University is described as not being consistent with that of a modern educational institution of the university type. The staff, in the opinion of the Commission, are insufficiently qualified to give adequate undergraduate instruction. The curriculum is dismissed as "overloaded" with what is unessential and lacking that which is essential. The report has aroused much controversy among Chinese educationalists. In the meanwhile, the first students will graduate from the University later on in the year.

## Hong Kong

### Entrepot for Narcotics

(From our Hong Kong Correspondent)

In view of the enormous population of Hong Kong with its limited resources, one sometimes wonders how it is possible for all the people to make a living. The puzzle, however, may be somewhat resolved, if one thinks of the large numbers of those living on foreign remittance, or on foreign relief, of the so many thousands of gangsters, and of those who make their living by dealing in narcotics.

According to the report of the police of last year criminal cases concerning narcotics total 17,264, and persons prosecuted therein number 13,819. As the last figure naturally represents only a small percentage of those actually connected with this noxious trade, the number of those who rely upon it for their living must be very alarming, indeed.

No less alarming is the quantity yearly smuggled into Hong Kong either for local consumption, or for re-export. According to the same report illegal narcotics seized during the same period consists of 830 kilogrammes of raw opium, 64 kilogrammes of prepared opium, 68.6 kilogrammes of morphine, 23.9 kilogrammes of heroin, and 53.9 kilogrammes of heroin mixture. How much was in fact smuggled in, of course, can only be left to imagination.

The narcotics business is a very large one, is generally operated on an international basis, and worth millions of Hong Kong dollars. One organisation discovered last April alone was reported to possess a capital of more than twenty million dollars. It has agents scattered all over the principal ports in the Far East; and they make Tokyo, Manila, Bangkok, San Francisco, New York, and even Paris their chief entrepôts of narcotics. The men on the top and behind the scene are usually highly respectable men, and of strong financial standing.

This business enlists men from all social strata for different functions; and to smuggle narcotics from one country to another, they generally rely upon men working on ocean-going ships and commercial airplanes. But in recent years they have grown so bold that they directly make use of US Airmen and navy men on military planes and warships. They keep luxurious rooms in the big hotels, rent country villas for the manufacturing of narco-

tics and have zealous lawyers ready for their defence. Needless to say, they resort to all kinds of ingenious tricks to evade the examination of the customs officers. They may either put the narcotics in finished clothes, or in very costly curious heavily insured and sealed in such a manner that you cannot open them without running the risk of destroying the curios.

The chief source of supply, according to the official report, is Thailand, though smaller quantities also come from the Persian Gulf, Pakistan and Saigon. Among these Thailand deserves particular mention, as it is now the only country in the world where opium is sold without prohibition. In fact, the Thai Government sold in 1957 14 tons of opium and derived 398 million ticals from it. While this article is being written two Siamese of a certain air company have been arrested here on charge of dealing in narcotics.

American news agencies, accustomed to attribute everything evil to Communism, often accuse China of having a hand in the noxious business. It is true that China, which was cursed by opium for more than 100 years, produced a good deal of opium in the past, in the South-East provinces and in Inner Mongolia; but since the "New Order" has set in, very little has been heard either about opium smoking or poppy-growing in China, or that she is engaged in selling opium abroad one way or another. Among the many narcotics cases brought into the court of Hong Kong there has not been a single one in which China was involved. We may at least, therefore, say that if she does engage in the opium trade, it is not done through Hong Kong.

On the other hand, the case is very strong against the United States. Her name is involved in nearly every big narcotics case here. Last April a wireless operator of an US Air base in Japan was suspected of smuggling a big quantity of heroin from Hong Kong worth HK\$6 million. Recently a Pan-American plane was fined \$15,000 by the Hong Kong Court for carrying from Thailand to Hong Kong 74 pounds of opium, 4 pounds of coarse morphine and 7 pounds of morphine powder. The American authorities are apparently trying to suppress the narcotics trade, and have several hundred men in the Far East to help its suppression in cooperation with the local police; but so far it seems to be no easy task.

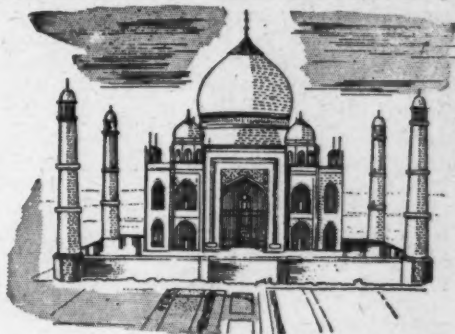
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## Australia

### Apathy

By Charles Meeking

(Eastern World Canberra Correspondent)

There are strong and influential proponents in this country of the belief that China, whether aggressive or merely involuntarily expansionist, represents the major long-range threat to the integrity and security of all the area loosely described as South-East Asia, including Australia. These people argue that Australian diplomatic recognition of Peking or acceptance of the Indonesian claim to West Irian would be proclaimed by the Chinese Communists as major victories in the area's cold war of propaganda and economic pressures.

On the other hand, there are those who believe, and say publicly, that Australian support of the US policy on China and the Dutch policy on West Irian is leaving Australia vulnerable to Asian charges of "colonialism" in New Guinea and of unconscious but effective encouragement of the Indonesian and other Asian Communists.

In a world acutely aware of the struggle between the Communist bloc and the United States, now intensified, for the world's minds, moneys and manpower, and accompanied by indications that the "West" is moving a bit left-



ward as the Communists are being attracted to the Right, this dispute in Australia must appear academic and insignificant. Yet some facets of it, evoking lively discussion in political and other circles here, may ultimately give a lead to the rest of the world on policies for the rest of this century.

China is naturally interested in the natural wealth and the expanding manpower of Indonesia. The rulers in Peking may also believe that part of their future progress, even in long range, lies in New Guinea and the tropical areas of the Australian continent—which may become as fruitful, potentially, as other arid and undeveloped areas of the world when nuclear power and other devices make the desalination of water and its distribution by irrigation economically feasible.

It has not yet been stated explicitly whether Australia will follow the proclaimed Dutch intention of withdrawing voluntarily from New Guinea whenever an *elite* of the native race finds it is possible to reach a decision on their future national and international affiliations. There has never been any Australian offer to Indonesia of a mutual defence pact against aggression by China or Russia. Yet these and associated subjects demand immediate attention by Australia, and some decisions, before Mr. Menzies pays his long-deferred visit to Indonesia next December. If the Australian Government by then has any useful submissions to make, then it is still possible that Australian-Indonesian relations may be cemented into a valuable association which could give a lead to other regions. If not, then Australia faces a bleak future in the whole of its Asian relations—and will deserve it, in the view of many experienced observers.

In the meantime, Australian public opinion, accepting avidly the booms in shipbuilding, wool prices, hire purchase and car manufacturing, is being jolted by some other developments.

Steel is being sold, it is disclosed, to China and Russia at prices competitive with the rest of the world. Churchmen are arguing with some virulence on whether or not there is religious freedom in China. The search throughout Australia for oil and other vital minerals is being intensified to an extent suggesting some apprehension. The migration programme is under attack for offering inadequate opportunities for migrants and for making Australia far more vulnerable if nuclear war makes dispersal imperative.

These curious and somewhat conflicting phases of current affairs in Australia have little or no association with politics. The political fight is in the doldrums, with an apathetic public mostly unconscious of the urgency of the problems awaiting solution and disinclined to listen to anything on issues once held important.

The weakness of the Labour Opposition and the complacency of the Menzies Government can both be considered responsible. The pertinent comments of the Deputy Leader of the Opposition, Mr. A. A. Calwell, are worth recording.

He accepts the fact that the two sides of Australian politics share nothing but their long-sustained suspicion of each other in foreign affairs. Labour, he claims, seeks international peace and security through the United Nations, and wants, "as a matter of the greatest urgency," improvements in the living standards and social conditions of the underprivileged peoples of the Pacific area and of Asia.

He admits, however, that no matter how crucial foreign

policy may be in this country, the fate of Governments in Australia "will continue to be decided on the state of the economy and other domestic issues." He acknowledges also, in what surely, if unconsciously, amounts to condemnation of all Australian politicians, that most Australians live in reasonable comfort south of a line from Sydney to Adelaide, "and when voting show indifference to the development and security of the vulnerable top half of Australia."

Of course, it might be argued (although never publicly) that development of northern Australia might make it a more attractive prize for aggressive Communism. The sad truth is that most Australians, existing in their "reasonable comfort" in the temperate, attractive and fruitful south-eastern corner of the continent, don't think about such matters and have no wish to be awakened from their pleasant reveries amid surroundings of material well-being beyond the imagination of hundreds of millions of Asians only a few thousand miles distant.

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## Letters to the Editor

### DANGERS IN LAOS

Sir.—I am surprised that *Eastern World* should support, even as "the next best solution", of the problem of Laos, the idea of sending a United Nations mission out there "to investigate what is really going on," etc., instead of the International Supervisory Commission appointed by the Geneva Conference of 1954, for that purpose. This is not, as you suggest, a matter of American, of Communist, "motives", but of facts — in relation to the fulfilment of Agreements concluded in 1954, of which Mr. Eden remarked, in his closing speech as chairman of the session at which they were concluded: "They could not, in the nature of things, give complete satisfaction to everyone, but they have reduced international tension at a point of instant danger of world war. All will now depend upon the spirit in which they are observed and carried out." It is no solution of the matter, I suggest, to accept the unilateral denunciation of those Agreements by a Laotian Government headed, it may be recalled, by the Mr. Phoui Sananikone who signed them without a word of protest on behalf of Laos, and to seek to put everything right by transferring it to a body where the two parties most immediately concerned, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of China, both of whom have been accused of responsibility for it, are not recognised, and have no representation, and where the other accused party, the United States, which boasts openly of its breaches of the Geneva Agreements and of its intention to go on doing so, has preponderant influence, which can be countered only by a Soviet veto, producing a deadlock.

Britain and the Soviet Union took the statesmanlike initiative of convening the Geneva Conference in 1954, and the only statesmanlike action to-day is for Britain and the Soviet Union to re-convene the Geneva Conference, as prescribed by Article 13 of the Final Declaration of five years ago, regardless of the fact that the U.S. representative, in accepting the Agreements reached, expressly excluded that Article. If we had paid heed to such an U.S. veto in 1954, there would have been no Geneva Conference and no Agreements of the Cessation of Hostilities in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam.

I venture to forecast that if such action were taken, the situation in Laos would solve itself forthwith, for what is happening there is now quite evident from the reports of many reputable and experienced correspondents of the British, US and French Press. There is a nationwide popular rebellion against the Laotian Government, which has made it impossible for its replacement by one more popular to be achieved by electoral means, on account of its policy, internal and external, and *ipso facto* against its American sponsors, responsible for that policy. The Laotian peoples want the Geneva Agreements to be observed. That is why the rebellion is spear-headed by thousands of deserters from the Laotian "National" Army, equipped with American weapons, taken with them when they deserted, and why their less-enterprising former comrades-in-arms will not fight. That is also why the US and Laotian Governments do not want the International Commission to come back.

The danger of the present situation becomes obvious, if we realise that, in such circumstances, the U.S. decision to air-lift into Laos more weapons and more "civilian instructors" will be "throwing good money after bad," unless . . . What next? Korea again? As was pointed out on August 9 by the Sunday "Observer", SEATO's "only mobile force in the area is the Commonwealth Strategic Reserve in Malaya." Britain would lose what little remains of her prestige and reputation in Asia, if she were to send troops to support a Laotian Government in its defiance of Agreements to which she is a leading party, against its own people who want those Agreements observed!

Yours etc.,

EDGAR P. YOUNG,  
Commander, R.N. Retired  
(formerly on the Staff of the British  
C. in C., China Station)  
London, W.1.

### CHINA AND THE WEST

Sir.—So much sob-stuff has been written about "religion being suppressed" in Tibet, that it is refreshing to find the other side of the picture painted in *The Humanist* (September issue) under the title "The Truth about Tibet."

"The Truth about Tibet," according to *The Humanist*, is that "gross social and economic injustices were rife, and it was the prospect of long overdue reforms which sparked off a revolution by landlords and clergy who owned over 70 per cent of the arable land. The vast majority of the people were serfs, tied to the manorial estates and the lamaserias." The rebels were supported by a warlike tribe of Kambas, who were not interested in "religion", but the vast majority of the Tibetans, who were inarticulate, were not actively involved.

The fugitive Mr. Lukhangwa, former Tibetan Prime Minister, is reported to have said at Kalimpong: "Tell the people of England that we are fighting for our religion and that is what matters to us above everything else." When we consider the cruelties committed in the name of "religion" — such as the Inquisition and the West African Slave Trade started by "Catholic" Spaniards and Portuguese and continued by "Protestant" English, Dutch and other Europeans, and clearly condoned by the Church — one should take such statements with a pinch of salt. Mr. Lukhangwa and his gang were fighting for a mundane cause, namely their own special privileges.

Unfortunately, false reports about Tibet have made it all the more difficult to bring about the recognition of the Peking government as a member of the United Nations. Yet peace between West and East will never be possible without such recognition. Even assuming that the Chinese have been somewhat ruthless in their treatment of rebellious landlords and lamaserias, unwarranted postures of "righteous indignation" on that account by western politicians only result in intensifying the hatred of the Chinese masses towards the moralists.

The bitter enmity of 600 million Chinese — disposed at present, be it noted, to support revolutions against the West in Africa and South America — is a force to be reckoned with. It may lead to a recrudescence of "the Yellow Peril" which haunted our grandfathers. But, if the western politicians could be induced to admit the Peking Government to the United Nations Assembly, with guarantees for the Formosans, the international scene would change overnight. A

Yours etc.,

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## Recent Books

**Conquest of Violence** by Joan Bondurant (*New Jersey: Princeton University Press. 32s. 6d.*).

So much has been written about Mahatma Gandhi in India and abroad that various interpretations are now available in respect of his philosophy and spiritual and political activities. All these interpretations copiously quote Gandhi's own writings and precepts to offer understandable explanations of the complexities of Gandhism. This is another book which makes a matter-of-fact attempt to explain Satyagraha which is described as politics of non-violence. Since the volume is primarily meant for the American reading public the subject has been dealt with in a purely Western manner, even though the writer has endeavoured to evaluate the moral and spiritual contents of the Gandhian gospel of truth and non-violence. The writer admits that there is more than one interpretation of what may be called a Gandhian system. Her formulation being suggestive and not definitive, points the way in which an adequate treatment of the ends-means problem might be undertaken.

It is extremely difficult to explain Satyagraha in Western parlance. The usual explanation that Satyagraha emerged as a new Gandhian technique to conduct civil disobedience against the former British rule merely refers

to its modern aspect. In its fundamental aspect Satyagraha represents the quintessence of Indian spiritual and moral loftiness. Therefore its political make-up is based on the age-old Hindu conceptions of truth, liberty, humanity and world family. To defend these conceptions Satyagraha developed into a technique of action. No wonder the writer says that it seeks to effect change and it operates within a conflict situation having several forms of non-violent action, such as non-cooperation, strike, cessation of work, contravention of specific laws and mass civil disobedience.

The book is interesting, because it traces the traditional growth of the Hindu concept of non-violence, refers to the Gandhian political movement against Britain, draws comparison with partly similar occidental philosophies and looks at the fundamentals of Gandhism in relation to the western conception of democracy, conservatism and anarchy. Certainly the book treats Gandhism as an integral part of world philosophy of modern times.

A. L.

**The Indonesian Town** (*Amsterdam: The Royal Tropical Institute*).

This highly scholastic study on the urban sociology of Indonesia traces the modern urban growth during the long colonial rule of the Netherlands. Several Dutch scholars have collaborated in compilation of the valuable historical works. From the outset of the colonial rule Holland had been interested in the rural aspect of Indonesian life and living. It was only in comparatively recent times that attempts were made to study the urban agglomerations as part of the traditional picture of the country. After 1910 the problems accompanying urban growth came to the fore with such intensity and inevitability that they could no longer be overlooked. Yet it was not until 1938 that a historical survey of town development was made. Though the volume deals with town development during the Dutch colonial rule and tabulates Dutch efforts to solve economic and social problems arising out of the influx of people in urban areas, its value as an authoritative reference book to trace the historical growth of Indonesian towns under the impact of Dutch economic and industrial activities cannot be belittled. The rapid expansion of towns not only led to increased Dutch settlements but also created a distinct Indonesian urban society which remained in close association with the newly risen separate society of Chinese immigrants.

The growth of urban municipalities, the housing prob-

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lem, the corruption among the housing authorities, the demographic issues, the racial question and the peculiarities of the Dutch-Indonesian relationship are examined from the sociological point of view. Numerous statistical charts and tables graphically mirror the process of urbanization confined to the period between 1925 and 1942. While it is shown that during the World War II period urban life was seriously dislocated, it is made clear that in the immediate post-war period the Indonesian towns had been anything but slow in development. During the war and the Japanese occupation, though the population had continued to increase, the construction of housing had come practically to a standstill. The post-war turmoil brought the destruction of many more dwellings. The background to the contemporary urban situation in Indonesia is fully depicted in this scientific study.

L. A.

**The Dark Danger** by BALACHANDRA RAJAN (*Heinemann 16s.*)

In this novel the able Indian author describes the East-West mental differences based on family life and against the background of Indo-British political conflict and chaos during the last phase of British rule. A western educated Indian returning home, marries a typical Indian girl belonging to a Hindu conservative family of South India. As their marriage is caught up in the gathering political storm the husband is temporarily pulled back to his western past by a beautiful English girl he used to know at Cambridge. The wife resenting the affair runs away to a medical centre to offer selfless service. Finally the reconciliation takes place. The novel is primarily meant for the western reading public. The peculiar Indian emotions, sentiments and provincial outlook and the great peculiar Moslem killing at the dawn of Indian independence have been dealt with in a penetrating manner.

R. A.

**Hinduism** by SWAMI NIKHILANANDA (*Allen and Unwin 16s.*)

Western students interested in understanding the various aspects of Hindu philosophy and spirituality in their right perspectives will find this compact survey indispensable. The author, founder and spiritual leader of the Ramakrishna-Vivekananda Centre of New York, has written several highly authoritative works on Hinduism to correct misleading interpretations and explanations often given by so-called western savants. As he says, it is impossible for a westerner to enter into the spirit of Hindu religion in which he has not been brought up.

The book deals with both the theoretical and practical aspects of Hinduism fairly from the point of view of non-dualism which, the author maintains, is the highest achievement of India's mystical insight and philosophical speculation, and her real contribution to world culture. The various ideas of Hinduism, such as god, soul, creation, ethics, spiritual disciplines, popular religious practices and inter-religious relations have been dealt with expertly. Hinduism does not repudiate the material world, nor does it oppose rational thinking. Lastly it is pointed out that for more than a century India has been passing through a spiritual renaissance, which has now culminated in her winning of political freedom.

D.B.S.

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# Economics and Trade

## DEVELOPMENT OF THE BRITISH CHEMICAL PLANT INDUSTRY

By S.C.M. Salter (*British Chemical Plant Manufacture Association*)

**S**INCE the war there has been a rapid expansion of the chemical industry in Britain, capital expenditure over the last decade having been in the order of £700 million. This development has included the spectacular build up of a petrochemicals industry from virtually nothing ten years ago to an investment to-day estimated at over £80 million.

Not all this investment has, of course, been spent on chemical plant but the growth would not have been possible were the chemical manufacturer not backed by a strong and growing capital equipment industry. It must be remembered, too, that the products of the chemical plant industry enter not only into what is normally regarded as the chemical industry but also into many other sections such as the production of paints and varnishes, soap and glycerine, edible fats and oils, plastics and artificial fibres. A measure of the growth of the plant industry is the rise in membership of their representative body, the British Chemical Plant Manufacturers Association, from 88 in 1945 to 243 in 1959.

This growth, stimulated by the home customer industry, has put the plant industry in a good position to offer its skills for the building up of the chemical and process industries of other countries. It is very notable that exports of chemical and allied plant increased from £10.17 million in 1957 to £14.58 million in 1958, this increase taking place when general trade was experiencing some recession. These figures do not give by any means the full picture of the plant industry's export contribution as there has to be added a considerable and growing element of invisible export in the form of 'know how' and contracting services.

The technical competence of British chemical plant manufacturers has in the past unfortunately been offset to some extent in overseas markets by lengthy and not always reliable delivery promises and rising costs. It is encouraging that latterly there has been a very marked improvement on both these points. Supplies of nearly all raw materials are now adequate, the slight recession in trade has given firms the opportunity to put their house in order, whilst several firms have brought fine new engineering shops into commission. Inflation is at last under control thus permitting manufacturers to maintain steady prices.

How can this vigorous and soundly-based chemical plant industry help to meet the particular needs of the East? The most pressing need is for increased food supplies, the recent United Nations estimates having shown that population is likely to increase even more rapidly than was previously envisaged.

Rapidly growing countries such as the United States, had in the last century large areas of fertile virgin soil available from which food production could be readily expanded. To-day there are few such areas left and increased productivity of existing territories is the essential need. By the use of fertilisers tremendous increases are potentially obtainable, although the quantities involved are such as to rule out the simple expedient of purchase from other countries. Hence the need for the erection of many

fertiliser manufacturing plants in the countries of the East. Britain is well placed to engineer and supply such plants as witnessed by such installations as the 1,000 ton a day nitrogenous fertilizer plant at Sindri in India and two £1 million superphosphate plants in New Zealand.

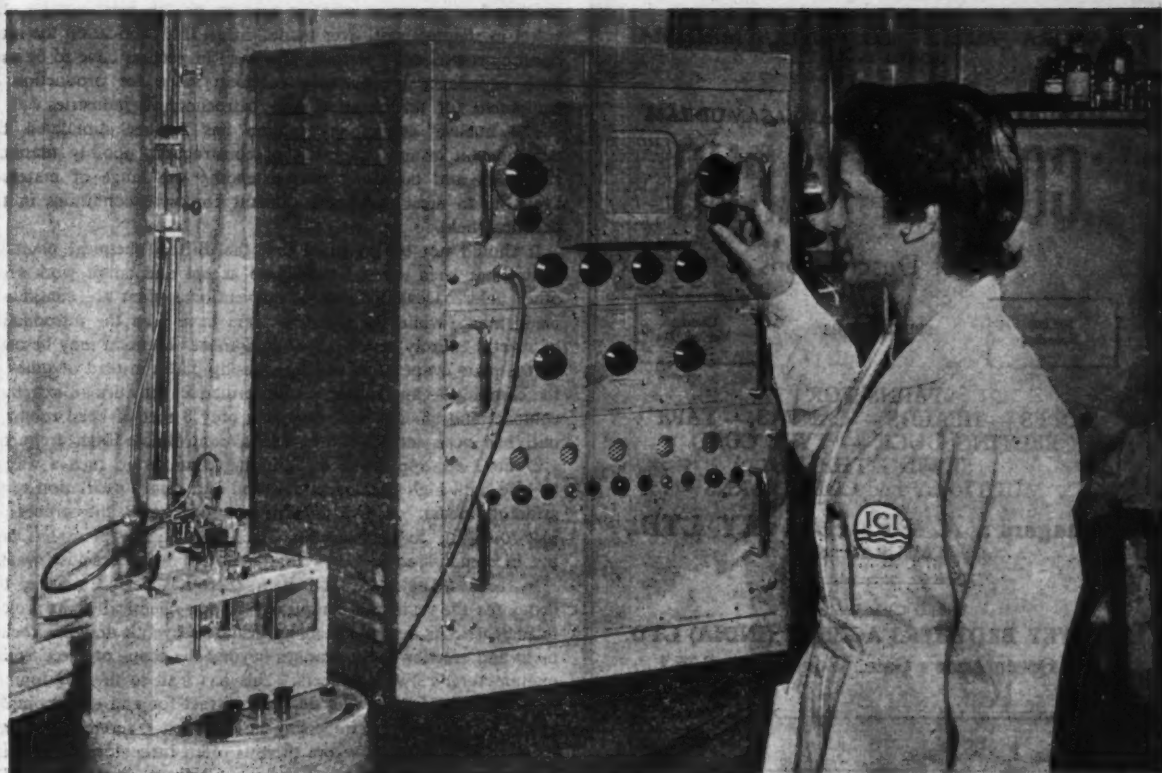
The basic requirements for general increase in the standard of living is increased fuel and power supply mainly in the forms of electricity, oil or gas. In electricity generation chemical plant has little part to play, except where the electrical energy is generated in nuclear reactors; but for the production of oil or gas availability of appropriate chemical plant is essential. Britain has a very long tradition in the building of gas works. Since the war many British firms have obtained valuable experience in the construction of large, modern refineries for their home industry as at Stanlow and Fawley and for overseas as at Aden and Kwinana, Australia. Most recently there has been a number of interesting developments in new means of obtaining industrial gas, including low and high pressure gasification of oil and oil stocks, complete gasification by hydrogenation of small dirty coal, collection and reforming of methane from coal workings. The latest and largest development is of a catalytic oil gasification plant on the Isle of Grain using oil from the neighbouring refinery. The first element will make about 20 million cubic feet per day, but the proposal is to step it up to 60 million. Recently a contract has also been obtained in Hong Kong by a British firm for two automatically-operated Segas catalytic oil/gas plant each with a capacity of 750,000 cubic feet per day when using heavy oil.

Natural gas is an obviously useful and convenient source of heat and power; in the United States, for example, practically the whole of the gas supply is natural gas. Many countries in the East, however, are, like Britain, without a convenient home supply. Consequently the large scale experiments in bulk transport and storage at  $-260^{\circ}\text{F}$  ( $-162^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) at present in progress in Britain should provide useful information and experience for other countries. For example, for this initial project British firms have provided insulated aluminium storage tanks of 90,000 cubic feet capacity, which are proving most satisfactory.

Atomic energy is not likely to provide a major source of power in the East at least for some time. Nevertheless there will be instances where its use is appropriate. Here Britain, with its lead in the provision of power — as opposed to research reactors, can be of immediate practical help.

Apart from the direct object of providing power, the British programme of nuclear power development has brought in its train many advances which will be useful over a much wider field. The high standards of fabrication essential for plant handling potentially dangerous radioactive materials has its reflection in a rise in general standards and capability of many British fabricators who also serve the chemical industry. Pressure shells for reactors have been constructed 70ft. diameter and of 2in. thick plate, while even thicker vessels are now being constructed. Other British firms have

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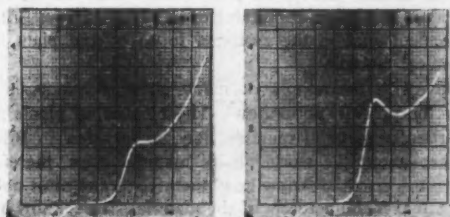
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### TYPICAL APPLICATION FOR CATHODE RAY POLAROGRAPH

Determination of Pb in Citric Acid (Analar Specification — not above 0.0002 per cent Pb). Introduce 2 g of sample into 10 ml flask. Add 0.2 g ascorbic acid, made up with deionised water and shake. Transfer 5 ml to polarograph cell and read peak height (shown in Plate 1).

Then add to cell 0.01 ml standard Pb solution (50  $\mu$ g/ml). Mix and read peak height (plate 2).

Calculation:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} x \text{ g Pb} + 0.5 \text{ } \mu\text{g/pb} & = & 27 \\ x \text{ g Pb} & = & 17 \\ \therefore 0.5 \text{ } \mu\text{g Pb} & = & 10 \\ x & = & 0.85 \text{ } \mu\text{g} \\ & \text{or approximately 1 p.p.m.} \end{array}$$

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produced large vessels in heavy gauge aluminium, while yet another has produced what is said to be the most complicated vessel in stainless steel ever made. In all this fabrication the most rigorous standards of welding and weld inspection have to be met. Such experience is obviously of great value for production of equipment for the chemical and petrochemical industries.

The nuclear energy programme has further stimulated the development of new materials of construction, notably titanium, zirconium and tantalum, thus extending the range of materials available to meet the many difficult corrosive conditions in the chemical field.

It should not be imagined that the British chemical plant industry has been content merely to accept and adapt work from other fields. Developments of conventional plant are continually being made, while the last few years have seen the introduction of several entirely new types of equipment. Mention may be made of the plate evaporator, which, by using plates instead of tubes on the climbing — and falling — film principle, provides an extremely compact and efficient unit requiring only 8 feet of head room. A mill has been introduced in which controllable high frequency vibrations are applied to the grinding chamber in such a way as to give both high frequency vibration and rotary oscillation to the grinding media. A British firm has developed the process of electrodialysis to the stage at which a full scale plant has been put in commission in Libya for the softening of brackish water.

In recent years in Great Britain, there has been a marked tendency for the scale and complexity of new chemical plant projects to increase. As a result in many instances overall design, procurement and erection are nowadays beyond the scope of the chemical manufacturer's own engineers. This has led to the development of a number of firms who design, contract for and erect complete chemical factories or processing units. Such a service is of even greater value overseas where there is often little store of technical experience and trained personnel on which to draw. Since 1949, one British firm, for example, has built, or is building 14 contact sulphuric acid plants in India with a total rated capacity of 367 tons per day; in addition they have supplied a further 12 plants with a capacity of 1,220 tons to Australia and New Zealand. This same firm has built a polythene plant in India with a capacity of 3,500 tons per year, this plant including sections operating at 1,500 atmospheres pressure. Other recent examples of British plants include two complete black liquor recovery plants for Indian paper mills, complete soap works in Malaya, polystyrene plant in Poland, and an acrylic fibre plant in Northern Ireland for an American firm.

It is notable that a number of British chemical plant manufacturers have set up subsidiary or associated companies in the East. By this means, certain sections of plant can be built on the spot, overall direction and design continuing to be supplied from Britain. This arrangement enables the customer to be offered plant in a most economical manner.

A difficulty with the supply of many chemical plants is the provision of the process 'know how'. The number of plants producing a particular material required may be very few in Britain or indeed throughout the world. Plant manufacturers, therefore, may not have the essential 'know how' themselves and must obtain it from the actual manufacturers of the material. This 'know how' represents one of his major assets and the chemical manufacturer is understandably not always eager to reveal it to others. It is encouraging to note that a number of chemical firms are now taking a broader view and are willing to consider release of such information. This in turn means that the British designing and contracting firms are able to offer a broadening service to the growing chemical industries overseas.



Regrettably, it is often not fully realised by the would-be purchaser of a chemical plant what is involved or even, in some cases, what he really wants. Many individual items of plant and most complete plants have some individual element to meet the particular requirements and even preparation of quotations may involve considerable time and money. Thus it is unfair on the plant supplier and not particularly helpful to the enquirer to ask for firm quotations until it is quite clear what is really necessary. If the enquiry is merely exploratory it is advisable to make this clear, when the plant manufacturer can probably give an indication of the equipment and the order of cost involved. It is probably not realised the help which can be given to overseas enquirers by the trade association for the industry, the British Chemical Plant Manufacturers Association in London, who are in the best position to put the enquirer in touch with the appropriate individuals. This service, which is given without any obligation, can save the enquirer much time and frustration whilst protecting the plant manufacturer from being bothered with enquiries not appropriate to him.

Continued progress of the plant industry depends in a large measure on an increased supply of suitably trained chemical engineers. At the end of the war suitable training facilities were few. But this problem was tackled as a matter of urgency. To-day undergraduate courses are available at 15 university colleges. Post-graduate courses are available at most of these and in addition certain colleges of technology are operating 'sandwich' course leading to a degree in which the student spends alternate six monthly periods in the college and in the works of his employer.

In these developments industry and the Institution of Chemical Engineers are playing part, and in recent years the Institution has grown considerably in size and in influence, while continuing to insist on the maintenance of high qualifying standards for the profession.

## H.M.T. Turns The Corner

**A**BOUT 4 years ago, the Hindustan Machine Tools (Private) Ltd. of Bangalore was dubbed to be a colossal financial failure by a British Machine Tool expert who was commissioned by the Government of India to report on this project. These anticipations have fortunately been proved wrong. In 1956 the first steps were taken for the introduction of multiple shifts with a view to stepping up production. This was followed with emergency recruitment of additional personnel, provisioning of increased training facilities, emergency provisioning of stores and raw materials to the extent required and increased supervision and efficiency. This enabled the factory to increase its production substantially and as against its original target of 57 lathes for the financial year 1956-57, it was possible to reach an output of 135 machines, an increase of 237%. This substantial rise in output and other steps taken resulted in the reduction in the cost of production by Rs. 23,000 per machine.

This also encouraged the Management to revise its original production programme drawn up in Switzerland. The year 1957-58 saw further progress in the factory which, against its original target of 137 machines (lathes only), turned out 402 machines. Thereby it saved a considerable amount of foreign exchange on machines which otherwise would have had to be imported. These 402 machines included besides lathes, a wide range of milling machines. This production of 402 machines, valued at Rs.1.55 crores, represented two-thirds of India's entire output of machine tools for that period.



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The Hindustan Machine Tools factory became well known, and instead of a financial failure was commented upon as "an asset of considerable national importance" by the British Heavy Engineering Mission which reviewed this project at the request of the Government of India in 1957. The Mission also reported that the lathes manufactured by Hindustan Machine Tools were first class and comparable to machines of this type manufactured in any part of the world."

Owing to its three fold increase in the rate of production against the planned target, the factory has been able to reduce the cost of production substantially, and the benefit of this has been passed on to the consumer. The sales price of lathes has been brought down from Rs.39,000/- in 1956 to Rs.29,500/- in June 1958 as against the landed cost of Rs.40,500/- for imported machines of equivalent quality. During the second year of trading the Hindustan Machine Tools showed a profit amounting to Rs.30 lakhs.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Government of India the Hindustan Machine Tools was the first unit in the Public Sector to introduce on an experimental basis the setting up of Worker's Participation in Management. The second half of 1958 marked further stride towards progress: Production rate reached 54 per month in November, 1958, and was further increased to 63 in December 1958. This was followed with a record production of 100 machines in one month in January, 1959.

Earlier expectations that the skill of the workers would be confined to painting and the assembly of machines, have also been belied. Since 1956 there have been sustained progress in regard

to indigenous contents of HINDUSTAN Machines. The percentage of indigenous contents of HINDUSTAN lathes now stands at 95 percent. In the HINDUSTAN Milling Machines and HINDUSTAN Radial Drills which now stands at 60 and 30 percent respectively, it will be raised to 95 percent by 1960-61 progressively. The production during 1958-59 exceeded the 600 mark and is expected to rise eventually to the rate of 1,000 a year or over.

Other steps taken by the Management in regard to production, apart from the introduction of multiple shifts and other efficiency methods include the revision of the original contract held with Messrs. Oerlikon Machine Tool Works, Buchle & Co., Switzerland who act as technical consultants, and the rapid introduction of Indian personnel in place of foreign technicians. Foreign personnel have fallen from 86 to 30 and the number of non-Indians will be further reduced to 12 during 1960 and by 1961 the factory will be staffed entirely by Indians.

The production programme has been diversified to include smaller Production and Universal lathes. These are specially designed to cater for the requirement, of India's small and medium scale industries.

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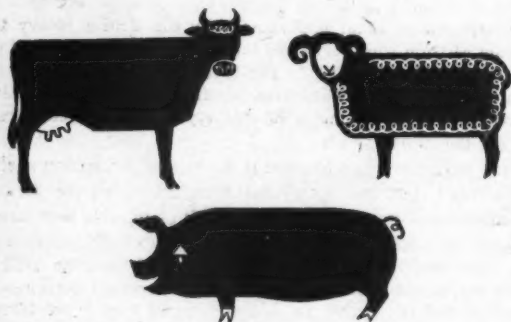
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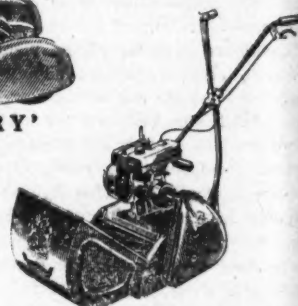
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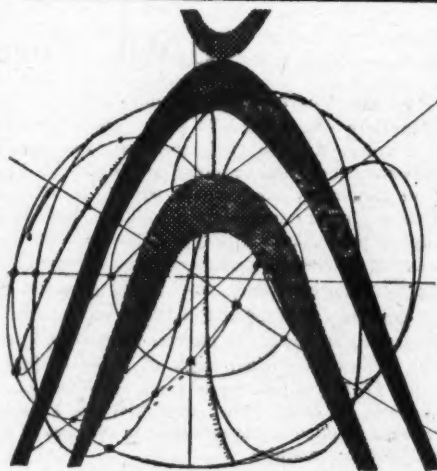


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## THE KING OF SPICES

INDIA'S global exports of various spices amounted to Rs 88 million (£6.6 million) in 1958, including black pepper to the value of Rs 30 million (£2.3 million). During the first six months of 1959, over 4,000 tons of pepper were exported from India, mainly to the US which tops the list of importers with 1,037 tons. The USSR and Canada are the next biggest customers with 475 and 343 tons respectively.

Pepper has a long history. Malabar, on the west coast of India, was the legendary Spice Kingdom known to the ancients. The trade between the fabulous Ind and the Arabs and the Mediterranean countries of the ancient world was chiefly founded on pepper and the course of empires was changed by it. This oldest spice known to man was also responsible for the discovery of new trade routes to reach its sources.

Pepper comes from the fruit of a climbing vine, and its berries grow in clusters looking much like red currants. From the Malabar Coast, its home, pepper was taken by the Portuguese and the Dutch, and introduced into Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Malaya, the Philippines and the West Indies. India, however, continues to be the supplier to the world market of the best quality black pepper.

Its value as an essential preservative for meat and other perishable foods has been known for centuries. It is, therefore, largely used by meat packers and by canning, pickling, baking, confectionery and beverage traders.

Pepper is also an indispensable item for sauces, soups and curries, and considerable quantities are used as table pepper.

The Americans consume more pepper than any other people which is perhaps as it should be since, in a way of speaking, they owe their country's date of discovery to pepper. The Western Hemisphere might not have been discovered until much later had not Columbus been able to sell the Spanish backers of his expedition on the possibility that he would find spices, particularly pepper which was more precious than gold in those days.

Black pepper is offered in different forms. People are more familiar with ground pepper and in recent years, with the introduction of pepper mills, they have made acquaintance with whole pepper as well. A third type of black pepper, called coarse or 'butcher's grind' is fast becoming popular with American housewives. A bit more pungent than regular grind pepper, it is especially suited to fresh air meals. Many sausage products call for this new grind because it retains its flavour longer than fine ground pepper.

Indian pepper always reaches the foreign buyers in perfect condition, because in the processing, packing and shipping, it receives the very best care — the result of centuries of traditional cultivation methods, an ideal climate and soil and the most careful cleaning and grading system. Intensive chemical and analytical tests have shown that Indian pepper is superior to any known type throughout the world because of its high flavouring and preservative quality and its high concentration of volatile oils. It contains the highest percentage of resins and oils, and is hygienically cleaned and sun-dried. Finally, Indian pepper is exported by experienced shippers under the latest and most modern methods of packing and transport.

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# Hungary's Trade With Asia

By a Special Correspondent

**T**HE power stations now under construction at the Indian Towns of Mohara and Gander-bal on the slopes of the Himalayas are to be equipped with four Hungarian turbines, 6,500 HP each . . . The Telephone Factory in Budapest has started manufacturing new types of telephone sets especially suitable for the long-distance calls of which several thousand have already been ordered by Indonesia . . . Mr. Hayashi, of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Trade and Industry visited Budapest to study the potentialities of Hungarian-Japanese trade . . . Hungarian experts have left for Mongolia to improve the water supply in the desert areas."

These news headlines taken from the daily press reflect the various activities of the Hungarian People's Republic in developing her economic and trade relations with the Asian countries.

The four socialist Far Eastern countries (the Chinese People's Republic, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Korean People's Democratic Republic and the Mongolian People's Republic) have especially close ties with Hungary due to their socialist planned economies. Amongst them, of course, Hungarian trade with China is the most important. The first bilateral barter agreement between the two countries was signed in 1951, and there has been an uninterrupted increase in trade ever since. The long-term trade agreement of 1958 provides for a further rise in turnover by about ten per cent each year till 1962. Besides the tradi-

tional export goods there are new items on the export lists. Hungary is delivering complete factory equipments; lubricants, rolled goods, pharmaceuticals, seeds, and for the first time, a tube factory equipment to China. China's industrial progress is reflected by the fact that among the goods to be delivered to Hungary are such items as textile machinery, railway carriages, tyres and computing machines alongside various consumer goods, metals, ores, basic chemical and textile materials. A display of Hungarian goods has been a great success in Peking and the Chinese exhibition of goods has been visited by a quarter of a million people in Budapest.

An equally favourable aspect is presented by Hungary's trade with the three other previously mentioned countries. The Hungarian-Vietnamese turnover has risen by 150% since 1956. Hungary delivers mainly machines, electrical equipment, wireless sets and instruments in exchange for agricultural products, oils, chemicals, products of the wood industry and hand-made articles. Hungary is constructing a thermal power station near the Ma river which will greatly contribute to the irrigation of the area. At the same time, she is importing from Vietnam not only important raw materials, but also various kinds of goods ranging from silversmith's work, fancy-goods made of buffalo horn, ivory and bamboo, to special fishing-gears.

A weighing machine factory was inaugurated in North Korea

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in January 1959, which had been planned by Hungarian experts. The Mongolian People's Republic is to receive drilling equipment, spare parts, furs and ready-made articles, fabrics and pharmaceuticals from Hungary in exchange for wool, hides and other animal products. The Hungarian People's Republic also gives considerable technical aid to Mongolia.

These ties were especially strengthened by a high-level Hungarian government delegation, which, headed by the prime minister and including several economic experts, visited all four countries in April and May 1959. Subsequently Hungary decided to provide loans to Mongolia and Vietnam.

Of the other Asian countries, India is Hungary's most important partner. From 1955 till 1958, Hungarian exports to India rose sixfold and imports from that country almost eightfold. The Hungarian export articles include steel-aluminium cables, rolled goods, machine-tools, galvanometers, instruments and cotton yarns. Deliveries are under way for a hydroelectric power station in Kashmir. The Hungarian industry is also supplying smaller factories, such as wire-drawing and enamelled wire-drawing workshops. The export of 40 steam locomotives to India has successfully been completed by the MAVAG Factory. In addition, Hungarian experts are busy in the field of exporting the products of "metal work" i.e. designing heavy industrial plants, bridges and various installations, thus helping India to overcome her relative shortage of engineers.

Three local Hungarian commercial offices (Bombay, New Delhi, Calcutta) are operating in India, and at the industrial exhibition in New Delhi in 1955, Hungary was represented by a pavilion. Several smaller displays, like one of Hungarian instruments, have also been organised in India. On the other hand, an impressive

Indian exhibition has been held this year for the first time in Budapest.

The products of the well-known Ganz Factory in Budapest may also reach India soon. The setting-up of a galvanometer factory is contemplated, the components of which would be sent by Hungary and reassembled in India.

Hungarian-Indonesian trade is regulated by one-year barter agreements. Industrial equipment, rolled goods, machine-tools, Csepel motorcycles are among the Hungarian export goods and they have stood the test under tropical conditions very well. Orders have also been placed for Ikarus buses by Indonesia. Indonesia shows an interest in oil-presses and in all likelihood ships of about 1,500 tons will be delivered, too, as Hungary is ready to grant Indonesia payment facilities as well as a considerable technical aid. Indonesia pays for the Hungarian deliveries with her traditional export articles, such as rubber, oils, hides, tin and spices.

Burma has placed an order for a Hungarian motortrain, the interesting feature of which is the whole engine-shed being lowered below the floor. Each railcar of the train is equipped with two 150 HP diesel motors. In addition, electrical goods, textiles, bitumen and shoes are exported from Hungary in exchange for rice, ores and forage.

In Ceylon, Hungary registered a considerable success with the sale of Ikarus buses. The order was obtained after West German Mercedes, Australian Leyland and Hungarian Ikarus buses had been subjected to a one-year testing period.

Hungary's trade relations with the other countries of Asia not mentioned here are also developing, and if there are still difficulties in their way, they are not due to the lack of good will on the part of Hungary.

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## INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL NOTES

### US LOAN TO KOREA

The US Development Loan Fund has announced a \$5.6 million loan to the Oriental Chemical Industries Company, Limited, a private Korean firm, to assist in the establishment of a soda-ash plant and related plants at Samchok, Korea. Details of the loan agreement are to be negotiated.

The new plants will produce an estimated 39,000 metric tons of soda-ash per year, 4,200 tons of caustic soda, 2,500 tons of sodium bicarbonate, and 5,000 tons of calcium chloride. Raw materials and skilled labour are locally available.

### INDIA TO BUILD PLANES UNDER LICENCE

Following the recent agreement to build Folland's GNAT planes under licence in India the Government of India has signed an agreement with Hawker-Siddeley Aviation Ltd. to manufacture under licence the AVRO-748 planes in India.

This twin-engined, turbo-prop plane will replace the present Dakota fleet of the Indian Air Force. The first prototype is expected to be completed in the UK during 1960, while the Indian Defence Ministry hopes to produce the first aeroplane about the middle of 1961. Manufacture in India will be in gradual stages, and it is ultimately expected to reach complete self-sufficiency. The main manufacturing and assembling plant is likely to be located at Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, but it is expected that some components will be produced in other

Ordnance establishments.

This contract was won by Hawker-Siddeley against strong competition from American and some West European aircraft manufacturers and shows growing tendency among western manufacturers to consider India not only as an important outlet for their products but to participate in the industrial development of that country.

### NEW LOAN TO INDIA

Loan arrangements involving a total sum equivalent to £562,500 have been completed between Commonwealth Development Finance Company Limited, The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited and Indian Oxygen Limited. The Commonwealth Development Finance Company Limited is lending Indian Oxygen Limited £225,000, and The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited is lending the equivalent of £337,500. Indian Oxygen Limited is a subsidiary of The British Oxygen Company Limited.

The loan is to meet part of the capital cost of a replacement and expansion programme planned to be completed in 1960 amounting to over £2 million. The expansion programme is designed to provide additional capacity to enable Indian Oxygen Limited to meet the increased demands for its products expected to arise from the current industrial development in India and in particular the expansion of steel production in the second five-year plan.

The greater part of the loan will be used in connection with the purchase of UK plant and equipment.

### GAS PLANT FOR JAPAN

Another contract for gas plant has been placed by Japan with Humphreys and Glasgow, Ltd., of London. The order covers the installation of two units of carburetted water gas plant to be erected at Kanazawa. The contract, which has been placed by the Okura Trading Co. Ltd., for the Kanazawa Gas Co., also covers a waste heat boiler and ancillary equipment.

### WEST GERMAN TRADE WITH CHINA

West German exports to China were nearly trebled during the first five months of 1959 when they reached the value of DM 212.9 million (about £18 million) as against DM 74 million during the corresponding period of 1958. Among them exports of machine tools amounted to DM 5.1 million during the first four months of 1959.

Germany's imports from China stood at DM 114 million (some £9.5 million) during the first five months of 1959 as against DM 88.7 million during the corresponding period of 1958.

### ARMS FOR INDONESIA?

It is possible that Indonesia may buy ammunition from Pakistan. An Indonesian Military Mission has already carried out preliminary negotiations with the Pakistan Defence authorities.

A two-man team of commercial observers from Indonesia has recently concluded a 10 day tour of Pakistan. Their visit may be followed up by a regular trade delegation.

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### INDIA'S WOOL INDUSTRY

India's raw wool exports to the Soviet Union increased to 9 million lb. in 1958 (the 1957 exports amounted to £5.7 million lb.), putting the Soviet Union as the second biggest market for India's raw wool.

The exports to the UK the largest market, decreased from 16.4 million lb. in 1957 to 12.9 million lb. in 1958, and those to the United States from 8.9 million lb. in 1957 to 7.2 million lb. in 1958.

India's imports of wool tops show a decline from 16.3 million lb. in 1957 to 15.9 million lb. in 1958 (the imports of raw wool decreased from 3.1 million lb. to 3.0 million lb.).

While India's foreign trade in raw wool and tops decreased, the activities of her mills grew. The output of wool yarn amounted to 29.5 million lb. in 1958 (1957—27.8 million lb.) the production of wool fabrics rose from 15.8 million linear yards in 1957 to 19.1 million linear yards in 1958. Almost the entire imports of wool yarns (2.9 million lb. out of the total import figure of 3 million lb.) came from Italy.

### JAPANESE WOOL INDUSTRY

During the first quarter of 1959 Japan's output of wool yarn amounted to 54.6 million lb., including 35.4 million lb. of worsted yarn, showing an increase of 13 percent against the corresponding period of 1958. Spinning mills' yarn stocks stood at 8.7 million lb. by the end of March — a reduction of about 50 percent. The biggest fall in stocks was in worsted yarns which stood at 5.5 million lb. at the end of March 1959 compared with an average of 12 million during the first quarter of 1958. Japanese weaving mills increased their output by about 14 percent, and the total production amounted to 72.5 million sq. yards, including 54.8 million sq. yards of worsted fabrics.

Japan's imports of raw wool were 90.5 million lb. during the first quarter of 1959, including 73.2 million lb. from Australia, and were therefore greater than during the first quarter of 1958. The Japanese authorities and the wool industry are planning to increase textile exports during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1960. The Japan Wool Spinners Association consider that the economic recovery in Japan as well as in many other countries, will assist the sales of Japanese textiles, so that the present concentration on high-quality goods should promote exports.

### INDIAN DYESTUFF PLANT

A major extension to the vat dyestuffs plant of Atic Industries Private Ltd. at Bulsar, Bombay, was opened earlier this year by Mr. Manubhai Shah, Minister of Industry. Atic Industries Private Ltd. is a joint enterprise of Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Private Ltd. and Atul Products Ltd.

The new plant, which has cost about £1 million and took two years to complete, will manufacture a wide range of vat dyestuffs, including vat purple, blues, blacks, browns, olive, yellow, orange and some solubilised vats. The original Atic Industries plant has made jade green dyestuffs since 1956.

### JAPAN WANTS TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE

A recent announcement by Japanese authorities lists the following demands for technological assistance:

**Chemicals.** On the manufacture of goods produced from natural gas or gases produced by distillation or cracking of petroleum. **Metal.** Heat-proof alloy and heat-proof steel. **Machine manufacture.** Production of high performance machine tools. **Aircraft.** Jet planes including engines and auxiliary

apparatus. **Electric machinery.** Information on electronics.

Additional material is required concerning continuous, high efficient and automatic operation in general industries.

### SWISSAIR'S FREIGHT SERVICES

During the first six months of 1959 an increase of 39 percent has been shown in the volume of freight carried on the Far East route by Swissair.

### INDUSTRIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Southern Instruments Ltd., Camberley, Surrey. *Pamphlet on Trace Techniques.* A description of new methods of analysis using the Cathode Ray Poarograph which has been developed at the laboratories of Southern Instruments Ltd. and has a wide range of applications in various industries.

International Combustions Ltd., London. *Steam Raising for Industry.* Information on some contracts for boiler plant in the United Kingdom and overseas. This booklet (No. G.524) introduced grinding, screening, separating, filtering, thickening, pumping and classifying equipment manufactured by this company.

George Fischer Ltd., Schaffhausen, Switzerland publish details on GF Copying Lathes which are now exhibited at the 6th European Machine Tool Exhibition, Paris, 12-21 September, 1959.

### HICKSON'S TIMBER IMPREGNATING CO. (G.B.) LTD.

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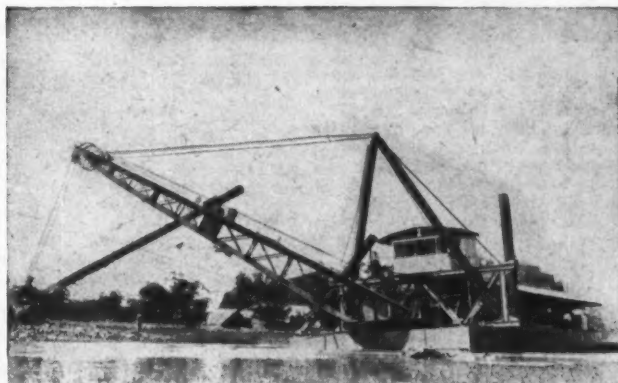
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## TENDERS

**HEAVY ELECTRICALS LIMITED, BHOPAL, INDIA**, invite Tenders for the supply of:—

- 1 **Tender Enquiry PP/FG/1.**  
2 Ton, 5 Ton and 10 Ton Cranes.
- 2 **Tender Enquiry PP/FG/2.**  
Elevating Trucks, Fork Lift Trucks, Fork Reach Trucks, Dump Trucks and Tractors (Electric).
- 3 **Tender Enquiry PP/FG/3.**  
Crane Weigher & Elevating Platform (Diesel).

Tender Forms and Specifications can be obtained from Heavy Electricals Limited, Crown House, London, W.C.2, on payment of 15/- each for 1 & 2 and 7/6d. for 3 above. Tenders are to be returned to Heavy Electricals Ltd., Post Box No. 46, Bhopal, India, so as to reach them before 11 a.m. on 13th, 14th and 15th October, 1959, respectively.

The Office of India Supply Mission, 2536, Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 8, D.C., USA, invites tenders for the following:—

- 1 Water tube boilers, 80,000 lbs./hr.—CH-2.
- 2 Steam Turbo Alternator, 10,000 KW—CH-3.
- 3 Overhead turbine-house crane—CH-4.
- 4 Broad gauge side wagon tippler—CH-5.
- 5 Shunting Diesel Locomotives—CH-6.
- 6 6.9 KV and 440V Switchgear and accessories—CH-7.
7. Cooling tower equipment—CH-8.

Tender forms and specifications relative to the above can be obtained from Co-Ordination Branch, India Store Department, Bromyard Avenue, Acton, London, W.3, at a cost of 14s. 3d. for conditions of contract and tender form, plus £1 15s. 8d. per set of specifications for each item which is not refundable. Tenders are to be returned direct to India Supply Mission, Washington, USA so as to reach them by the 27th October, 1959.

Specimen copy of the above enquiry can be seen at Engineering — Branch, India Store Department, Bromyard Avenue, Acton, W.3. under reference No. S.3297/59/ENG.2.

The Director-General, India Store Department, Government Buildings, Bromyard Avenue, London, W.3, announces that the Iron & Steel Controller, Calcutta, is inviting the following tenders:—

### **Tender No. DLF/13A/27**

**1195 long tons of M.S. Rounds and Plates.** Tenders, which are to be submitted on forms obtainable free from this office, are returnable in Calcutta by 10.30 a.m. on 5th October, 1959.

### **Tender No. DLF/13A/28**

**2507 long tons of steel strip.** Tenders, which are to be submitted on forms obtainable free from this Office, are returnable in Calcutta by 10.30 a.m. on 6th October, 1959.

### **Tender No. 47/58DB/RLY.2.**

**Deep/extra deep drawing quality steel sheets (mild).** 48" x 204" x 20" B.G. 685 Tons. Forms of tender may be obtained from the above address on or after the 4th September, 1959, at a fee of 10/- which is not returnable. If payment is made by cheque, it should be made payable to "High Commissioner for India." Tenders must reach this Office not later than 2 p.m. on Thursday, 15th October, 1959. Please quote Reference No. 47/58DB/RLY.2.

#### **(a) Tender Enquiry No. SE.102.**

**For the Supply of Gathering Arm Coal Leaders; Electric Locomotives and Rubber tyred coal cutters for Indian Mines.**

#### **(b) Tender Enquiry No. SE.36.**

**For the supply of Airport Lighting Equipment for Dum Dum, Calcutta.**

Specifications, etc., relative to the above specification, can be obtained from the Co-ordination Branch, India Store Department, Bromyard Avenue, Acton, W.3, at a cost of £1 1s. 5d. per tender Enquiry and is not refundable. Tenders are to be returned direct to India Supply Mission 2536, Massachusetts Avenue, NW Washington 8 DC, so as to reach them by 29th September, 1959. for (a) and 23rd October, 1959, for (b).

Specimen copy of the above enquiries can be seen at India Store Department, Engineering Branch, Bromyard Avenue, Acton, W.3, under the following references: S.3457/59/NSC/ENG.2 for (a) and S.3487/59/NSC/ENG.2 for (b).

### **Tender No. 10/59/RLY**

**Alloy Steel Bars Round 7/16" dia., 1.424 tons.**

**Steel Bars Round 1" dia. 42.316 tons.** Forms of tender may be obtained from the above address at a fee of 10s., which is not returnable. If payment is made by cheque, it should be made payable to "High Commission for India." Tenders are to be delivered by 2 p.m. on 8th October, 1959. Please quote reference No. 10/59/RLY.

### **Tender No. DLF/13B/29**

**Tenders for 1c25.26 long tons of Steel Strips and Tin Plates.** Tenders to be submitted on forms obtainable free from this office, returnable in Calcutta by 2.30 p.m. on 19th October, 1959.

### **Tender No. DLF/13B/30**

**Tenders for 2135.45 long tons of M.S. Plates and Wires.** Tenders to be submitted on forms obtainable free from this office, returnable in Calcutta by 2.30 p.m. on 21st October, 1959.

### **GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (RAILWAY BOARD)**

The Ministry of Railways (Railway Board), Government of India, invites

from reputed and established manufacturers of Electric Locomotives tenders for technical collaboration for the supply and progressive manufacture of forty-two Nos. 25 KV 50 Cycle AC Freight Locomotives in India in the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works of the Government of India at Chittaranjan, West Bengal (India). The tender documents excluding drawings and specifications can be had on payment from any of the following offices:—

Research, Design & Standardization Organization, Ministry of Railway, 'F' Block, Connaught Place, New Delhi.

The Director General, India Store Department, Government Buildings, Bromyard Avenue, Acton, London, W.3.

Director, India Supply Mission, 2536 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 8 DC.

The particular specification No.

EL.104.59 and the accompanying drawings can be had on additional payment from the Research, Design & Standardization Organization, Ministry of Railways, Chittaranjan, the Director General, India Store Department, London, and the Director, India Supply Mission, Washington. Offers should reach the undersigned not later than 12 noon on 5th November, 1959. Please quote reference G.P.19/59-60. Quarban Singh, Director, Railway Stores, Railway Board, State Entry Road, New Delhi, 2, India.

The India Supply Mission Washington D.C. invites tenders for the Supply of:—

Enquiry Closing  
No. Date  
1959

### **S.3411/59 (CDN)**

Refrigerator Equipment for Chilled Water System	SE-83 Oct. 1
Ejectors	SE-85 Oct. 1
Separators & Filters	SE-86 Oct. 6
Glass Wool	SE-87 Oct. 6
Air after-coolers, Heaters & Re-Heaters	SE-88 Oct. 1

### **S.3422/59 (CDN)**

Rod and Pulverising Mills	SE-90 Oct. 8
Scrubbers	SE-92 Oct. 8
Glass lines agitating & crystallisation tanks & reaction vessels	SE-93 Oct. 13
Vacuum Pumps	SE-94 Oct. 15
Vibrators	SE-95 Oct. 8
Pipes for steam of low and moderate pressure, compressed air, process water, chilled water and vacuum.	SE-98 Oct. 20

Forms of tender may be obtained from the India Store Department, (CDN Branch) Government Building, Bromyard Avenue, London, W.3 upon a payment of a fee of 14/r. per tender, which is not returnable. The relevant Enquiry No. and S. file No. must be quoted in all applications

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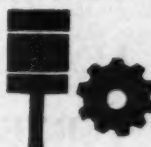
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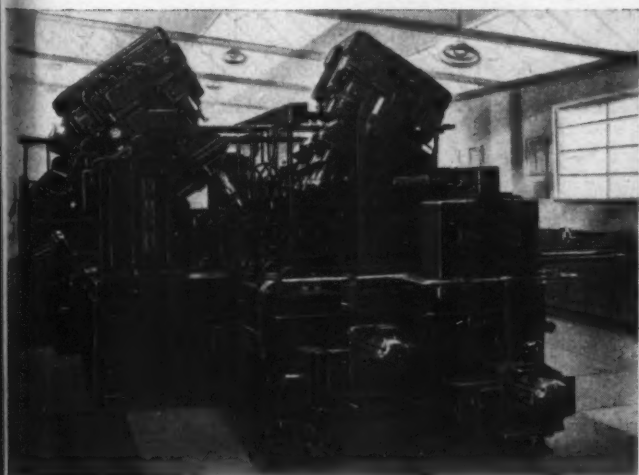
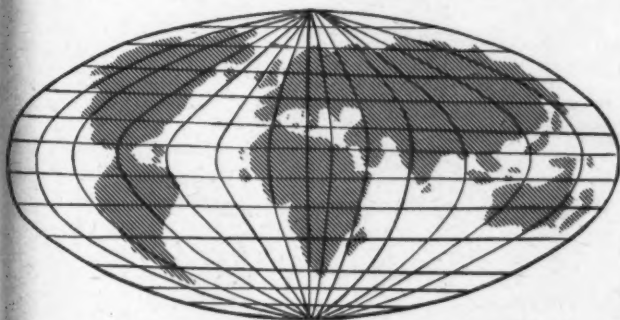
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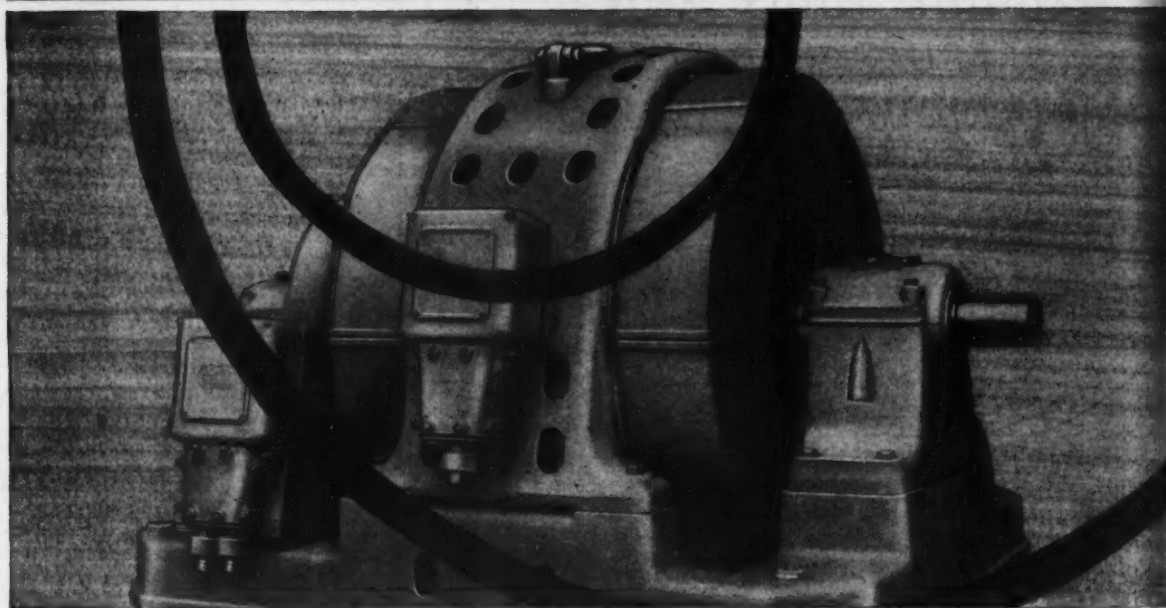
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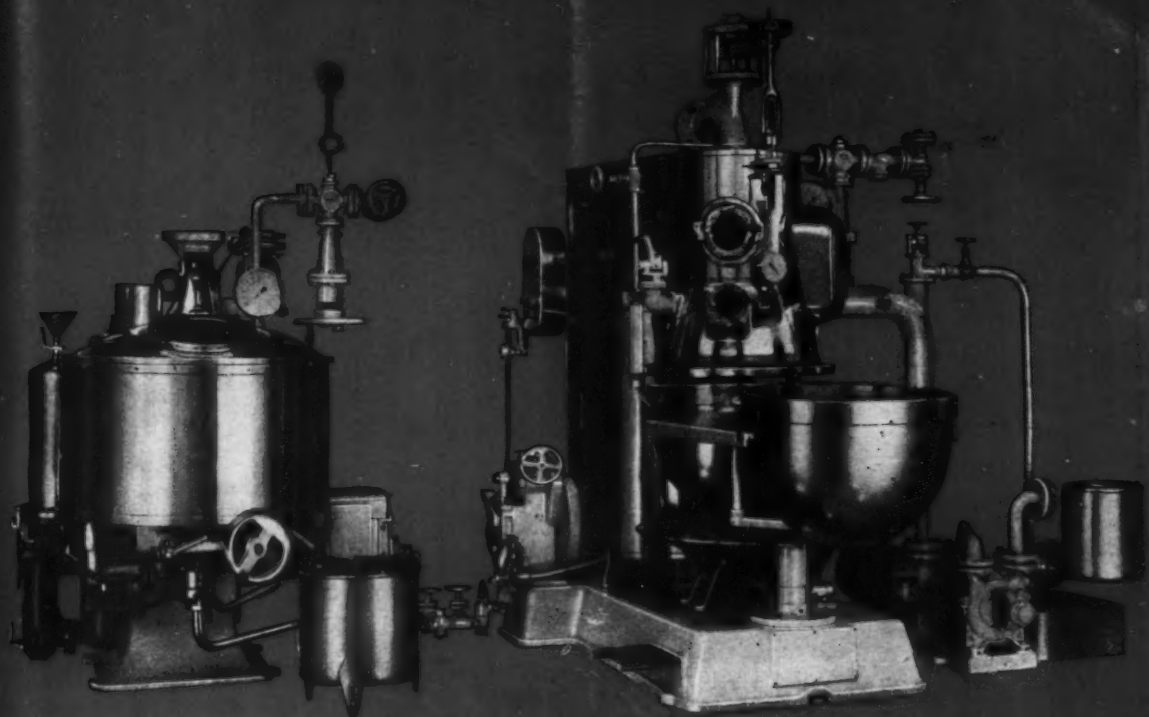


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TYPE 135 B

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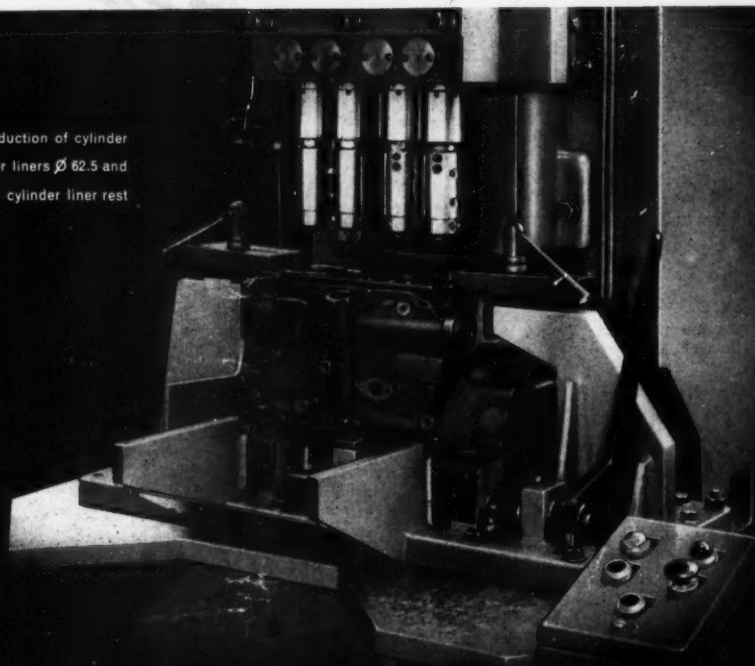
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